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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 5

MAY 15, 1930

No. 10

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HANDLING A SERIOUS CUT IN A LIBRARY BUDGET

SAMUEL H. RANCK

DISADVANTAGES AND ADVANTAGES OF A  
BUDGET CUT

CORNELIA D. PLAISTER

THE ORGANIZATION OF A PERIODICAL  
DEPARTMENT

GERTRUDE WULFEKOETTER

♦ ♦ ♦

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By Delia A. Hadsell

*Librarian, Summit, N. J., High School*

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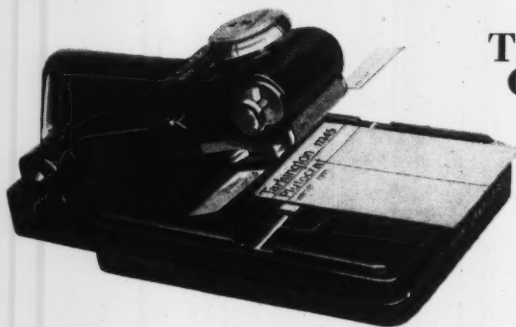
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## Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

\* Articles scheduled for the June first number include an interesting, practical paper on "The Care of Maps and Atlases in the Library," by Willard P. Lewis, Librarian of Wesleyan University; an article by L. F. Schmeckebier from the Institute for Government Research, Washington, entitled, "The Government and the Libraries"; "The Popularity of American Magazines," by Alfred D. Keator, Librarian of the Reading Public Library, Pennsylvania; and a reprint of "Thirty Books for Young People," by Jean Roos, Head of the Stevenson Room, Cleveland.

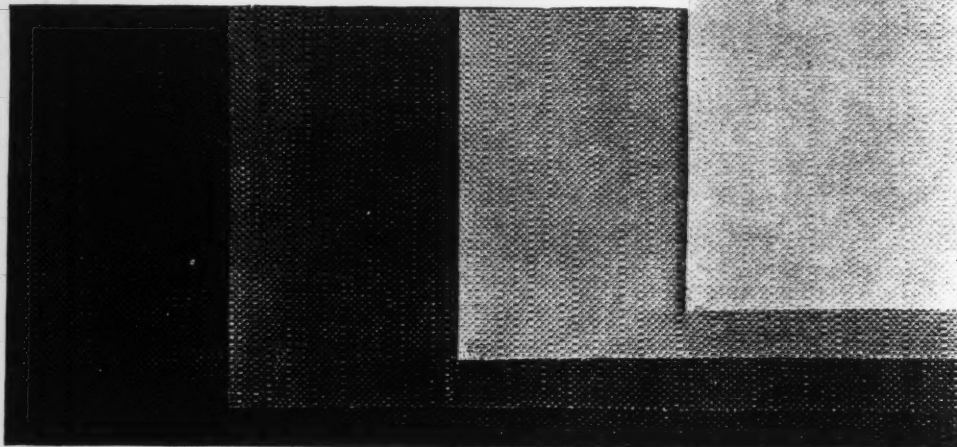
\* The June fifteenth issue will be a special number on library work in California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. This number will be distributed at the A.L.A. Conference in Los Angeles.

\* The single issues in July and August will be devoted to reports of the Conference: the August issue covering all reports from Sections, Round Tables, and Affiliated Organizations. All reports to be included in this number will need to be delivered not later than two weeks after the Conference. B. E. W.



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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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MAY 15, 1930

## Handling a Serious Cut in a Library Budget

*The First Consideration, in Meeting a Budget Cut, Should Be to Keep the Organization Together for It Requires Years to Build Up an Efficient Staff in an Institution Like the Library*

By Samuel H. Ranck

*Librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library, Michigan.*

LIBRARY LITERATURE contains many references to discussions of library budgets, the amount, sources, and distribution of revenues, etc.; but there has been relatively little public discussion of handling the problems relating to a sudden shrinkage of library income. From time to time, however, libraries, along with other municipal institutions, have been obliged to stand serious cuts in their budgets, and this has been especially true in the last year or two in connection with the slowing up of industry. Cities whose business and industry have been hard hit as a result of the recent panic in Wall Street are likely to be up against this very thing in 1930. It seems appropriate, therefore, to discuss the problem of how a library should handle a serious curtailment of its income which makes it impossible to expand with growing use or even to maintain its well established service.

From library annual reports one could produce a long list of institutions that have suffered a large decrease in income at one time or another; and one would find that there are various ways that such situations have been met. One of the early ways was to cut the salaries of the employees or lay off a number of the employees, sometimes with a curtailment of the hours of service and sometimes without, thus putting additional burdens on those who remained. Pittsburgh, I believe,

some years ago was obliged to dispense with the services of a considerable number of its staff. Newark, N. J., when there was no additional income provided with the depreciation of the dollar during the war and immediately thereafter, closed nearly all of its branches, thus greatly curtailing its public service. The following paragraphs from Mr. Dana's annual reports tell what was done and what happened at Newark. From the report for 1918 I quote the following:

"A year ago it was found that rise in salaries and in cost of materials and growth in demand for books and service from the library made it impossible to keep up branches with the mandatory increase—the product of a levy of a third of a mill on the city's valuation. The trustees asked the City Commissioners to increase their income by \$30,000 to keep open branches and hold the library up to standard in books and service proper to our city. The City Commission found it impossible to grant the request, and all branches were closed, except that for business in the center of the city and two quite inexpensive ones in two schools, Lafayette and Cleveland.

"The rent had to be paid during the year for several of the closed branch libraries, this making a total of about \$3,000.

"No members of the staff were dismissed when branches were closed; as the main library was short of assistants, work at the main library increased and war conditions caused many resignations.

"From the branches were brought to the main library about 50,000 volumes, 125 book-cases of an average length of three feet, 75 desks, stands and tables, 200 chairs and stools, also much other material. It was not easy to receive and properly store all this in a building which was already quite crowded.

Paper read at Conference of Librarians of Large Public Libraries, Chicago A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting.

"The number of books taken for home use decreased by 37 per cent (433,751), which is just about the number lent from the closed branches in the previous year. The use of the main building for reading and study greatly increased; but not enough, of course, to make up for the curtailment of the use of books in the city by the closing of branches. This closing aroused very little public comment."

The following paragraph is from the Newark report for 1919:

"In 1915, '16 and '17, the Library lent for home use nearly 1,200,000 books per year. In 1918 all branch libraries save one were closed for lack of funds, and the home use dropped to about 740,000—a loss of over 30 per cent. Last year, 1919, home use dropped again to about 700,000. This decline is no doubt in a slight degree due to the movies and to the distractions of an astonishing period of prosperity; but it is chiefly due to the closing of six branch libraries."

The 1920 report contains the following:

#### BOOKS LENT FOR HOME USE

1915 .....	1,194,817
1916 .....	1,123,926
1917 .....	1,170,034
1918 .....	736,283
1919 .....	696,376
1920 .....	643,272*

From the 1924 report of Newark:

#### BOOKS LENT FOR HOME USE

1921 .....	801,116
1922 .....	884,517
1923 .....	1,014,713
1924 .....	1,159,398

During the present library year Grand Rapids has had its first experience since moving into its new library building 25 years ago of a serious cut in its budget; and it may be worth while to describe with some detail how that situation was and is being met. To begin with, it did not arise out of any hostility toward the Library, but from a serious impairment of the City's Sinking and Contingent Funds, so that out of a total budget of \$3,920,125.97 (exclusive of schools) \$1,365,405 had to be provided for these two items, as compared with \$584,610 in the previous year,—an increase of nearly \$800,000. This resulted in a cut or stationary budget of nearly every City Department, so as to keep the city tax rate within the legal limits. For example, the Public Museum was cut from \$36,000 to \$20,000. Part of its cut, however, was made up by the Board of Education. The Library budget request from taxation was \$187,012.67, as compared with \$180,000, which was granted last year. This was in addition to the revenue derived from the penal fines, received under the state Constitution, and book fines, etc., making a total of \$217,945 requested for this year. This is exclusive of the income from trust funds, etc.—some \$2,000. The ex-

\*Books for children under the sixth grade were dropped and work with children limited to those in the sixth grade and above because of lack of space and facilities for the work, due largely to the closing of branches.

penditures in the library year 1928-29, exclusive of trust funds, were \$218,851.04. It will thus be seen that there was very little difference in the total budgets for the two years. When the budget was finally adopted by the City Commission early in May, however, the money allowed the Library, on which it was expected to operate during the current year, was \$22,012.67 less than was asked for. Immediately the President of the Library Board requested the Committee on Finance to submit at the regular May meeting (the last Friday in the month) a detailed report on how this cut should be distributed.

The Librarian and the Chiefs of the Departments went over the situation very carefully and suggested a number of things which might be eliminated or suspended, and on this basis the matter was taken up with the Committee on Finance. The following are the salient points of the report of the Committee as finally adopted by the Board, except that explanatory matter is added in brackets:

"The amount allowed the Library from the tax budget for the ensuing year is \$165,000, which is \$22,012.67 less than was asked for—the most drastic cut ever received since the Library has been under the present form of organization. In meeting this cut, your committee believes, with the librarian, that the first consideration should be to keep the organization together. It requires years to build up an efficient staff in an institution like the Library, and in making the cut we should ever keep that fact in mind. There are instances in the library world where an organization has been disrupted by cuts in the city budget, and it has required ten or fifteen years for the library to recover.

"The second consideration which the committee has in mind is that the cut should be arranged so as to deny library privileges to children as little as possible; in other words, that adults should suffer from lack of service caused by this cut rather than children. With children the denial of the opportunity to use books at this stage of their lives is something which frequently can never be regained. With these two principles in mind, we recommend the following, the figures opposite indicating the estimated saving:

"A. Reduce the service from the time of closing the schools, the latter part of June until the opening of the schools in September, in all of the school branch libraries to one or two days a week (with two exceptions).

"By doing this there would be no need of employing summer substitutes, and the saving on the basis of last year would be at least \$900. [All libraries in school buildings went back to their regular schedule in September on the opening of school.]

"B. Cut out the item of automatic stokers, saving \$2,300. [This was put in on the earnest recommendation of the city's smoke inspector.]

"C. Cut out the Library lectures, except those under the trust funds or those given by other organizations where the Library would contribute only the room, saving \$1,500.

"D. Defer the opening of libraries in the Eastern Avenue and Aberdeen schools as branch libraries, but purchase the usual number of children's books, and transfer to these schools the children's books from the Michigan School and the Pine School (schools which are to be abandoned by the Board of Educa-

tion) and operate the libraries in these two new schools as school deposit libraries, which are not open to the public and the community generally. Saving in books \$1,500.

"E. Order no duplicates for holidays, such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, etc., although these are very much needed, saving \$1,000. [Several months before on the recommendation of the book committee, the board had ordered placing in the budget an item of \$1,000 for such much needed duplicate material.]

"F. Order no more replacements for the balance of the year, saving approximately \$5,000. However, we believe that the repair and binding of books should be kept up, so that the books in the Library may be kept in service as much as possible. [It was necessary to curtail the binding also the last four months of the library year.]

"G. Order no school reference books, saving \$700.

"H. Order no new books for the Sunshine Sanatorium and the general hospital, saving \$125. We recommend, however, that the purchase of current periodicals through the postoffice, for the use of the patients, should be continued as usual and that they be charged to the Library's periodical fund. It may be added that a small amount of money will be available from the Whitworth Fund and other gifts for the purchase of books for the hospitals.

"I. Operate the West Side Branch Library on a schedule of three days a week: namely Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and close on Sunday. By doing this we would need only one janitor at this point. The West Side Branch is the most expensive branch which the Library operates. [Since October this branch is open four days a week—Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. This branch with its equipment represents an investment of \$225,000.]

"J. Reduce the amount allowed for special purchases, foreign languages, etc., from \$2,400 to \$900, thus saving \$1,500.

"K. Make no new appointments on account of the recent and forthcoming resignations. This would result, if carried through for the balance of the year, in a saving of approximately \$4,047.67 in the payroll. [In March the Library took on seven people from the training class to be ready for planned extension of the service.]

"L. Order no new books for the branch libraries for a period of four months, and no books for the traveling library service, saving \$2,240.

"M. Eliminate all Sunday work to the public by closing the Ryerson Library Building and the West Side Branch all Sundays and holidays, beginning as early in June as practicable, saving \$1,200.

"The saving on the basis of the foregoing totals \$22,012.67. [\$12,065 from book fund and \$9,947.67 from expense fund.]

"These cuts will work considerable hardship both on the Library staff and on the public generally, but there seems nothing else to do. The Library should not spend money which it does not have.

"It may be added that closing the branches as indicated will eliminate 30 days service a week on the part of one person at the school branch libraries and 12 or 15 days service at the West Side Branch. It may also be added that, judging from the experience of other libraries that have had to curtail their work in this way, many persons finding it inconvenient or unsatisfactory to use the Library get out of the habit, and it requires several years for the Library to get back to normal, making a considerable increase in the overhead, for most of the overhead goes on just the same.

"We recommend further that the librarian be instructed in notifying the public of the curtailment

of the service, that the statement be made expressing the regret of the board for the necessity of making this cut, which is due entirely to the cut in the Library's budget for this year."

Except as noted above all other activities of the Library should carry on as usual—printing, binding, exhibitions, etc. The cut as distributed by the Board was with the idea that it was an emergency measure for one year only.

The Board changed the recommendation of the Finance Committee on two important items, as the report was originally submitted. One was closing all library service on Sundays and the other was to print the *Annual Report* as usual instead of deferring it for a year as recommended in the report of the Committee. It was the thought of the Board that under no circumstance should the series of annual reports be broken, which have appeared regularly for 58 years.

What has been the result in the use of the Library on curtailing the service as outlined above? First of all there has been relatively little public complaint, although individuals have written letters to the Library and have complained to the staff at various points, especially about closing the reading rooms Sundays and the elimination of the lectures. There have been several editorials in the newspapers criticising the cut in the Library's budget, all without having been suggested by the Library: in other words, the editorials were spontaneous from the newspapers. The very serious curtailing of the service at the branch libraries during the summer months made some complications with reference to fines.

The Library started off its new year in April with the largest increase in its history over any corresponding month of the previous year, so that if this increase had kept up during the year the home use increase alone would have amounted to more than one per capita of the population and would have raised the per capita circulation to 7½, and the total increase in our records of service (readers in reading rooms, attendance at lectures, home use, etc.) considerably over 400,000. There has been a good deal of fluctuation in the home use of the Library ever since, some months showing considerable decrease and others an increase in spite of the curtailed service, but on the whole we are considerably ahead thus far; and if we break even, or even have some decreases the balance of the year, which closes March 31, we shall still be ahead of last year.

However, I am convinced that it will take several years for the Library fully to recover some of its losses. The stopping of the purchase of replacements, that is, books worn out in the service, will continue to be felt in the use of the Library more and more as time goes



on, and the curtailment of book purchases will probably be felt more next year than this.

When the Library Board adopted its method of handling this matter full announcement was given to the newspapers, one of which played it up as front page news. The curtailing of book purchases at the branches will also be felt for some years, since we have had to continue the cut in books for more than four months. The branch orders, exclusive of continuations and replacements, will be only half of normal for the year.

The staff suggestion to the Finance Committee was that there also be a curtailment of purchasing new books for the Ryerson building (the main library), but the position taken by that committee was that this should not be done, as the Library is apt to lose out in getting certain important books. This was what occurred when the Library's Book Fund was cut some 30 or 40 years ago under the Board of Education, with the result that every once in a while, after all these years, we discover that important works that were published at that time are not in the Library, and furthermore that we are not able to purchase them. I recall several important books of this kind that we have been trying to get for twenty years or more, but without success. There, of course, has been a marked increase in the use of the Ryerson Library Building, where the only curtailment has been the cutting out of the lectures, replacements and the purchase of books in foreign languages, etc.

Neither the Library nor the Library Board has in any wise criticised the City Commission for cutting the budget. We have assumed that we would have to take our medicine along with other city departments and that we ought to be good sports about it. Notices were placed on the entrance doors of all libraries, reading something like the following, which explains the reason for the curtailment of the service and closing:

#### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Owing to the cut in the Library's budget for the year 1929-1930, which the Library has received along with other City departments, it is with regret that the Board of Library Commissioners finds it necessary seriously to curtail the service of the Library to the people. Until further notice, therefore, the Ryerson Library Building will be closed all Sundays and holidays, beginning Sunday, June 9, 1929.

By Order of the Board of Library Commissioners.

(Signed) SAMUEL H. RANCK,  
*Librarian.*

A few persons have objected to these notices as advertising the city's financial situation daily to thousands of people, but we believe that the public is entitled to know the reason why the customary service is not being given.

In conclusion, I should like to suggest that the outstanding features in handling a budget cut, as I see it, are first, the importance of keeping the organization together. Only one person was laid off as a result of our cut and he was a branch janitor. All the regular salary increases for the staff have gone along as usual. The Board has taken the position that while they were under no legal obligation to vote these increases they were under a moral obligation to see that persons who performed good service should receive their increases in the regular way. This, it seems to me, is of the utmost importance and one that it has often been difficult to make library boards and tax levying bodies understand.

The results, as they have appeared so far in Grand Rapids, are as follows:

The first eight months of the Library year—April-November, inclusive, show a home use of 649,835 as compared with 633,106 for the same 8 months last year, an increase of 16,728. The number of readers in the reading rooms, so far as we count, the first eight months of this year were 614,162 as compared with 610,600 last year, an increase of 3562. November of this year, however, showed a loss of nearly 8000 as compared with the reading room attendance of November, 1928. The total of all our records of service for these eight months is 1,315,663 in 1928 and 1,340,410 in 1929, or 24,747 ahead of last year. There has been a slowing up of registration. The total number of registered card holders is less than 1000 ahead of a year ago, the normal annual increase for many years being nearly 2000. All our annual reference additions, continuations, periodicals, etc., have been maintained. And the daily reading room use is as high or higher than last year with a few exceptions, considering the number of hours open.

As for the internal work the fewer number of books added has enabled the catalog department to catch up with a lot of miscellaneous hangovers, such as the cataloging of gift material, especially for historical reference purposes. All persons requesting extra leaves of absence had their requests granted, no appointments have been made on account of resignations, and all in all the staff has splendidly cooperated in meeting a difficult situation, which required some readjustment of schedules.

The savings we planned are not developing quite in the way we expected, partly due to hangovers, book orders outstanding, and emergencies requiring immediate repairs, etc., but we fully expect to end the library year, March 31, without an overdraft of our funds.

It has been an interesting experience and



we believe we are learning some things that will be of permanent value to the Library.

The foregoing was written last December. The Library year closed March 31, 1930. It may be interesting, therefore, to add a few words based on the full year's experience. There was an increase of 43,442 in the number of books, practically the same increase as 1929 over 1928, issued for home use; an increase of 58,830 in

all the records of service, less than half the increase of the year before. With the slowing up of industry the last few months of the Library year there was a considerable increase in use in spite of curtailment of book purchases, the hours of service, etc. Financially we came through with a balance of 86 cents instead of an overdraft in our budget funds, made possible by large receipts from our rental collection.

## Disadvantages and Advantages of a Budget Cut

*In This Budget Cut Circulation and Reference Work Fell Off,  
but the Community Became Library Minded and  
Became Interested in Library Problems*

By Cornelia D. Plaister

*Librarian, San Diego Public Library, California.*

THE NOLAN PLAN for the development of San Diego, California, calls for a combined city and county civic center located on the shores of San Diego Bay. As a step toward the fulfillment of the plan, consolidation of various city and county offices had long been contemplated. The most logical place to begin seemed to be in the tax and assessment offices so these were combined as one department on July 1, 1928.

As is generally the case, the San Diego County's evaluation of city property was much less than that of the city, and in consummating the consolidation no one foresaw that for future tax purposes the County evaluation would have to be used. Consequently, those city departments which had budget limitations set by the City Charter were faced with a serious shortage of funds. The city evaluation was well over two hundred million dollars while that of the county was only eighty-four hundred thousand which meant that the Public Library with its maximum possible levy of one mill might have received two hundred thousand under the previous arrangement, but now could not receive more than eighty-four thousand dollars under the consolidation. The library budget for the previous year had been one hundred and twenty thousand dollars so it faced a cut of thirty-six thousand dollars. To add to the difficulty a new branch library had just been opened that year which meant increased expense, and the library had also agreed to rent two floors of a building under construction for their exclusive use directly across the street from the Main Library, this measure being necessary to relieve crowded conditions in the Main Building. For this move alone the library was faced with the additional expense

of \$400 per month rent as well as the cost of equipping and moving into the new quarters.

The plight of the public library was no worse than that of other special departments of the city; the playground budget was cut in half, and the park department suffered a large cut. The regular departments such as the police and fire were cut but not so seriously as their maximum rate was higher.

For the months of July and August the library was neither afoot nor ahorseback. A report would come from the city auditor's office that additional monies were to be supplied the departments from the general fund so it would be possible to run on the original budget. Then this order would be countermanded and a slightly different one issued. Finally a lawsuit was brought against the city by a small faction of disgruntled citizens which suit claimed it was illegal to use the general fund for such purposes, and the suit was won. The last week in August definite word was received that eighty-four thousand dollars was the library budget for the year.

Then began the game of ways and means. The auditor's office announced that there would be no attempt to budget control as there had been other years; that they would honor requisitions for all legitimate expense up to the limit of the budget. This helped matters greatly, for to have been held down to budget items that lean year would have been the last straw. But the city auditor also said that one-twelfth of the budget only might be used in any one month.

It was very evident that drastic reductions would have to be made and the unpleasant job of pruning began. After many conferences and much cogitation the Library Board came

to one or two definite conclusions. Whatever reductions necessary to be made would be made throughout the entire system, and divided as equally as possible; no salaries would be cut nor would longer hours of service be demanded of the staff; every available dollar would be put into books. Repairs, painting, etc., could wait.

The San Diego Public Library has six full time branches and eight part time branches, as well as many smaller deposit stations. In considering the reduction of hours of service no change was made in the deposit stations as their hours were so much shorter than the branches. Two of the part time branches were so very crowded for room anyway that it was decided not to shorten their hours. It had been advertised that these two branches would be opened full time under the new fiscal year and this was countermanded letting their regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday schedule stand. The other six part time branches were reduced from a three-day-a-week schedule to one-day-a-week. The six branch librarians worked in two teams of three—all three going to Brooklyn on Monday, Altadena on Wednesday, and Imperial on Friday. In this way it was possible to do away with all clerical help at six branches, and yet handle large daily circulation of books at each. There was also a saving of janitor service, heat and light. The full time branches closed three evenings at five o'clock instead of remaining open every evening until 8 P. M.

The decision to curtail the hours of the Main Library was the hardest to reach, but it finally resolved itself into a question of closing entirely some of the branches if the Main Library did not close and this was considered unfair to certain localities. The Main Library was therefore open from 11 A. M. to 7.30 P. M. each day and entirely closed on Sundays and all holidays. This effected a material saving in heat, light, and janitor service, and the staff was lessened, principally among the page and clerical help. The clerical work was all done before the library opened at eleven, which plan released every available staff member for desk and floor duty during the rest of the day. Twenty-two names were dropped from the payroll but since many of them were part time pages this number would represent the full time work of about fifteen staff members. No seniors nor principal assistants were released, but the places of three of them who resigned shortly after the cut were not filled throughout the year.

Highest praise is given to the staff of the San Diego Public Library who served so faithfully that year. Three hours after the definite word came of the necessity for retrenchment

a note was delivered to the librarian which read:

"Your staff wishes to assure you of their willingness to cooperate with you in the present emergency, and to assist you in carrying out the plans you deem best. They also wish to express their appreciation of your efforts to make a fair adjustment of the present difficulty."

This in the face of possible salary adjustments and dismissals was an exhibition of loyalty which brightened many a dark hour for the librarian and the Library Board. And through the entire year the staff served cheerfully and well in spite of broken schedules, long desk hours, and often a complaining and questioning public. One of the principal assistants heaved a sigh of relief on the morning the full schedule was resumed.

"Thank fortune, I'll not have to explain ever again why the library isn't open until eleven o'clock." Within an hour she was back with this tale of woe. "A woman has just been berating me in the lobby for not letting her know we were open full time. I told her that we had published the good news in every newspaper and had inch-high letters on the front door, but she still felt hurt."

Each month after the regular running expenses were paid the meager balance was distributed to book purchase and binding. Fortunately there were a great many outstanding book orders when the blow fell so it was almost six months before the lack of new books was felt. It was necessary to cancel thousands of dollars' worth of book orders not already paid for and tribute should be paid to the book trade who so uncomplainingly aided the library in making these hectic adjustments. In considering book purchases the endeavor was made to buy the most usable books and the most substantial rather than those most called for. The rent collections were strengthened by duplicating generously the latest fiction and non-fiction. This relieved the demand in the other departments without being a financial drain.

When the new schedule of hours went into effect of course there was protest from all sides. There were those who were going to recall all of the City Council, others were for demanding that the library be open full time, and many offered to give their services free so that the former schedule might be resumed. The following editorial appeared in the *San Diego Union*:

"When a financial emergency arises in government finances, whether Federal, State or local, the first activities to suffer are those which deal most directly with human welfare or culture. In San Diego a temporary emergency is felt the most keenly by such institutions as the Public Library, the San Diego Museum, the group of tremendously valuable cultural agencies which center in Balboa Park. The

Park itself is threatened. These we say are not absolutely 'necessary.' Yet when the city curtails its service to the people who read books, it diminishes an opportunity which has been the source of more genuine greatness than all of the streets, sewers and abandoned dam sites that any city in the world ever possessed. Economy is a virtue, but so is the sense of proportion. And the latter virtue is much the rarer."

But by careful explaining through the newspapers, the Council, and the librarian's office, people soon became convinced that there was little that could be done until the next year when, through a re-evaluation of city property which had been promised, the funds could be increased. In the opinion of two city attorneys no additional funds could be granted the library from the special fund except for an emergency which jeopardized peace, health or safety. Some additional money was secured later in the year for branch repairs under the danger to health clause of this ruling.

Writing now more than a year after our hard times, it is interesting to sum up the disadvantages—yes, and the advantages, of

our cut. Our book circulation fell off from 1,321,000 to 1,291,000; 24,000 at the Main Library and the balance at the branches. In studying the figures and in weighing after-results we are sure that the majority of this loss may be attributed to the lack of books rather than the shorter hours. But, of course, our reference work fell off too, due directly to the shortened service. The community became library minded as they had never been before. There was a great deal of publicity given us and, because of their interest in our problems, people informed themselves as to the expenditure of our money, and our needs. And so in joy and tribulation our year rolled itself around and budget time came again. Through re-evaluation our maximum had been increased to approximately \$145,000 and that amount was requested of the City Council by the Library Board. There was a consensus of opinion that the library must resume its former hours of service, and the library budget was granted with but one reduction of \$2,000.

## In Aid of College Libraries

By William Warner Bishop

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THE NAME of Andrew Carnegie is firmly and securely joined in the public mind with libraries. That of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, established in 1911, is perhaps no less closely associated with libraries and librarians, despite manifold activities in other lines. Mr. Carnegie's practice of giving library buildings was for a while continued by the corporation after his death, and not a few colleges and communities owe their library structures to the generosity of one or the other. Of late years the library benefactions—may one call them investments?—of the Carnegie Corporation have been devoted to the improvement of professional training for librarianship, to aiding in the work of the extension and improvement of libraries throughout the country; in general, the aim seems to have been to raise standards of library work and professional morale, rather than to bestow grants on individual libraries either for buildings or books. But it has not escaped the notice of librarians that many grants made by the corporation included a generous provision of books; witness the collections of books on the Fine Arts, given to scores of colleges during the past five years.

This paper also printed in the May issue of the *Bulletin of the Association of American Colleges*.

In 1928 the president of the corporation recommended to his trustees that they embark on a policy of helping colleges with gifts of suitable books for their libraries. To Doctor Keppele this meant, one may assume, something more than merely voting certain sums of money. Rather, he saw in the prospect of these grants a means of checking the status of many college libraries of furnishing at least some minimum standards for judging them, and of stimulating all colleges to think carefully and profitably about their library service. To that end he organized an "Advisory Group" on College Libraries, which has now had several meetings.

This Advisory Group consists of two elements, college executives and librarians, i.e., four college presidents, Aydelotte of Swarthmore, Glass of Sweet Briar, Lewis of Lafayette and Wilkins of Oberlin; Dean Gilderleeve of Barnard, and Doctor Kelly, Permanent Secretary of the Association of American Colleges. The librarians are Keogh of Yale, Bishop of Michigan, and Milam, Secretary of the A. L. A. Mr. R. M. Lester, Assistant to the President of the Carnegie Corporation, is Secretary of the Group, and Mr. Bishop is Chairman. Professor Amy Reed of Vassar and Dean Hawkes of Columbia were originally members of the

group, but have felt obliged to retire because of other calls upon their time.

At the outset the Advisory Group was told that it should address itself solely to the problems presented by libraries of liberal arts colleges having a four-year course. This at once excluded university libraries and junior college libraries as well as those of professional schools of law, medicine, theology, education, and specialized schools. This definite limitation has great advantages. It not only confines the field of study to a certain type of institution of higher education, but, more, it furnishes a group clearly defined, reasonably homogeneous, offering points of-similarity which admit not only comparisons on an equitable basis, but some fairly positive and reasonable statements of underlying principles which apply to the group as a whole. In other words, selection on a fair basis, applicable to practically all this group of colleges, is possible, while one may postulate certain minimum standards of college library service without doing substantial injustice to any considerable number of American colleges.

The first work of the Advisory Group was to determine what information was needed in order to act on a request for a grant in aid of a college library. The group drew up a tentative schedule of points on which it would require data. These preliminary studies were submitted to some colleges whose requests for aid were already on file, and a few others were asked to fill out the questionnaire. From the replies it at once became evident that the questions must be made more definite and that some must be added. The completed form is printed at the end of this article. Over 150 colleges have now submitted answers to these questions, and these answers are being condensed, tabulated, and reduced to common terms so far as possible. The Advisory Group is in process of gathering a very considerable mass of statistics about college libraries, statistics which have never before been available. The American Library Association Committee on Library Revenues, for example, has sought just this information for some years.

The group is anxious, however, to go behind the returns, and to discover the real attitude of the colleges toward their libraries as evidenced by the way in which they are supported with funds, administered by their officers, and used by faculty and students. To this end personal visits either by a member of the group or by someone representing it have been arranged for and will be carried out so far as possible. This visitor will (in most cases) already have made a study of the replies to the questionnaire. He will seek to discover

not alone facts about the physical plant, the book stock, and so on, but much more eagerly will he search for evidence of a carefully matured library policy on the part of trustees and administrative officers, of adequate support of the library's budget, of professional ability on the part of the library staff, of careful book selection, as shown by the collections, and of intelligent cooperation between library, faculty, and students.

How can one be sure that a college library is well chosen and actually owns the books it should have? This question seemed of such prime importance to the Advisory Group that a subcommittee consisting of President Wilkins and Mr. Milam was charged last year with the task of overseeing the preparation of a basic list of books for a college library. This work was placed by them in the hands of Mr. C. B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College, who with the help of the Swarthmore faculty and a large number of volunteer advisers (both college professors and librarians) has now brought this list nearly to the point of publication in its preliminary form. It is expected that it will be issued in May, 1930, in proof. The colleges applying for aid will be asked to check their holdings against this list. Not alone will the character of their book collections be thus revealed; weaknesses in the list will also appear. In revised form the list should be ready for publication in the fall. It will serve as a buying list as well as a checking list. For general distribution it will probably be sold through the A. L. A. Headquarters office in Chicago, and thus all libraries may perhaps profit by the work carried on by the group for a particular and more limited purpose.

In fact, the Advisory Group hopes to secure, as a result of its work, the publication of several studies of college libraries and their problems. The incidental professional benefit arising from such studies should be fully as important to the colleges as the actual grants of money. A book on college library buildings, for example, is already under preparation by Librarian James T. Gerould, of Princeton, under the sponsorship of the Association of American Colleges.

The form in which grants should be made, the amounts of individual grants, the methods of selection, all have yet to be determined. If possible, a program of cooperative buying will be inaugurated in order to make the money go farther and yield more books. It has already been decided to furnish with the books thus supplied printed catalog cards in a sufficient number of copies for complete dictionary cataloging and for shelf-listing, thus relieving



the college libraries of a very considerable burden in the cataloging process and hastening the availability of the books.

Two matters should be made very clear to colleges seeking grants. First: while the Advisory Group believes its "basic list" of books will prove an excellent guide to purchase, no college is under any obligation (if it receives a grant) to buy any titles on the list. There is no intention to limit complete freedom of choice in any particular. Second: all applications for grants should be sent to the offices of the Carnegie Corporation in New York; they should not be addressed to the Advisory Group or any of its members. Applications, however, are not necessary, as the group is already giving consideration to suggestions initiated by the corporation itself and from other sources. The selections of applications to be passed on by the Advisory Group, which has only advisory functions, are made by the officers of the Carnegie Corporation. And a last word—the limitation to the four-year liberal arts college—is complete and final, so far as the present Advisory Group is concerned. Junior colleges, technical schools, liberal arts colleges in universities (unless maintaining separate libraries), teachers' colleges, and other institutions of higher instruction do not (as yet) come within the scope of this work.

#### ADVISORY GROUP ON COLLEGE LIBRARIES

##### REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

College .....  
 Address .....  
 President .....  
 Please use figures for the same year throughout. Specify year.....

1. Total expenditure.....  
 (a) for college instruction.....\$.....  
 (b) for college administration.....  
 (c) of current funds for departmental use (laboratories, etc.) exclusive of funds for purchase of books.....  
 (d) for library purposes, including all funds for books and library administration (*Record details under Section 14*).....

2. Number of full time instructors of each rank on teaching staff.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 Total .....

3. Number of full time undergraduate students enrolled in the academic year, as of Nov. 1, 1929.....

4. (a) Are there reading courses for honors?.....  
 (b) How many students are enrolled in these courses?.....  
 (c) Are there other reading courses as distinguished from lectures and text-book instruction?.....  
 (d) How many students are enrolled in these courses?.....

5. What special efforts are made to encourage general reading apart from courses of instruction?
6. What special demands, if any, are made upon the library by (a) instructors, (b) students, (c) others?
7. a) Is there a good bookstore readily accessible to students?  
 (b) Does the college maintain a bookstore?  
 (c) Does the college bookstore sell books of general interest?
8. Library building:  
 (a) Date of erection.....  
 (b) Is it fireproof?  
 (c) Number of square feet for library purposes.....  
 (d) Total linear feet of shelving.....  
 (e) Per cent of building used for other than library purposes.....  
 (f) How many books can be added without an addition to present building?.....
9. (a) Total seating capacity of reading rooms, including departmental reading rooms.....  
 (b) How many more seats can be added without an addition to present building?.....
10. Number of  
 (a) volumes in the library.....  
 (b) pamphlets in the library.....  
 (c) volumes added each year during past five years.....  
 Year .....

(Include departmental collections)

11. The character of the collection, as ascertained by checking standards lists, e. g., Mudge List of Reference Books. (*Information under this section will be called for as soon as check lists are prepared.*)
12. Number of journals currently received  
 (a) in English.....  
 (b) in other languages.....  
 (c) number regularly bound.....  
 (d) number regularly kept and not bound.....
13. System of classification employed.
14. Annual expenditures for the library, including departmental reading rooms:  
 (a) Salaries.....  
 (b) Books, periodicals, and binding.....  
 If (c) and (d) below are not separately recorded, do not answer  
 (c) Current expense, excluding maintenance and operation of building.....  
 (d) Maintenance and operation.....
15. Library Staff:  
 (a) Number of members.....  
 (b) Education of each member.....  
 (c) Professional training of each member.....  
 (d) Experience of each member.....  
 (e) Name of librarian.
16. Library hours:  
 (a) General reading rooms.....  
 (b) Stack service.....  
 (c) Departmental reading rooms.....
17. (a) Are the library stacks readily accessible (open access) to the entire student body?  
 (b) What restrictions are there, if any?



18. Annual statistics of library books used outside of the library and of other use by both faculty and students, with any comments possible on the character of the circulation:
19. (a) What departmental libraries are there?  
(b) Are departmental library books duplicated in the main library?
20. What other library facilities are readily accessible to students?
21. What policies have been adopted as to the purchase of duplicates?
22. Is there any systematic instruction for college students in the use of the library? Please describe briefly.
23. What policy has been adopted looking toward segregating obsolescent material; i. e., what effort is made to give students access to a collection of live books only?
24. What plans have been formulated or proposed by the librarian for promoting reading and developing the library?
25. Please report any figures available as to the amount of time which students spend in the library?
26. Please send:
 

(a) Report of the President	Check ( )
(b) Report of the Treasurer	( )
(c) Annual Budget (if available)	( )
(d) Report of the Librarian	( )
(e) Any recent printed description of the library	( )

## The Organization of a Periodical Department

By Gertrude Wulfekoetter

*Assistant Librarian, Van Wormer Library, University of Cincinnati, Ohio*

DURING the last few years there has certainly been a growing sense of importance of periodicals in library work. The appearance of the *Union List of Serials*, without which none of us could now exist, has brought this fact to our attention more vividly. The larger part played by them in research work has been frequently stressed and no doubt will continue to be stressed even more. The increasing importance has necessitated a much more serious consideration of periodical problems than was formerly thought essential. Many periodical divisions, like Topsy, just grew, and suddenly have waked up to find themselves unable to cope with the questions of the present day. Then, too, the *Union List of Serials* has made us realize more than ever before the great prevalence of broken or incomplete sets in almost every library. As long as periodicals played the relatively unimportant part which they did in the past, this fact made little difference, but this is no longer the case. Sometimes these broken sets were the result of carelessness on the part of the library in calling to the attention of the faculty the importance of continuing a hitherto complete set; sometimes it was due to the inability of the library to control funds, or lack of sufficient binding funds or carelessness in follow-up work. Of course we all have partially complete sets which were given to us by some interested donor who gave all he had. Naturally the ideal thing for all of us would be to be able to complete all incomplete sets, a task at once a joy and a terror to any order librarian, but even in this we are beginning to realize the advantages of cooperation, and regional buying is one of the

plans being proposed to help us make our continually evaporating funds last longer.

A few years ago the fact that our files of 6 x 11 cards were outgrowing their quarters, and additional files of cards of that size would be too unwieldy, brought up the question of revision of our whole periodical routine. The added fact that some time in the next decade we hoped to get more commodious quarters made the problem more complicated. At that time we consulted a number of university and reference libraries to find out what practices they had found most satisfactory, frankly hoping to profit by their experience. The results were most enlightening, if not always helpful. In fact, we wondered, and have wondered since, how some of them could avoid successfully the pitfalls most of us encounter in working with periodicals. Mrs. Pearl H. Clark, formerly secretary to Dean Works of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, and now his secretary at Connecticut State Agricultural College, has studied some various phases of these problems through questionnaires and visits to different libraries. Her paper will be published in a later issue of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and since she has treated the question of completeness of sets in great detail, I am omitting reference to it. In her study of organization she has covered the procedure of five libraries in some detail. (The names of the libraries are not given, though we may be able to guess their identities.) I am sure that some of them have omitted important details in their report, because otherwise I cannot see how they can function successfully. For instance, in one of them, mail is sorted in the order department, periodicals are checked in the periodical department, docu-

ments are checked in the reference department, bills are paid in the order department, while correspondence and orders for back numbers are cared for in the library office; how and where subscriptions for the current volumes are placed is not mentioned. In the majority of cases there seems to be no cooperation between the periodical and binding departments. It seemed best for me to tell you of our own solutions of some of the various points in question. Of course, in our case, as in every other one, the solutions made were necessitated partly by existing conditions beyond our control, so that what we may have found successful might not have proved successful for others. Nevertheless, although details are still being adjusted continually, we have been working under the system for about three years.

In the first place, it seemed to us best to continue both periodical and binding work under the acquisitions department, since naturally both of them are a means of acquiring material for the library. The organization of each is independent, but in close cooperation not only with each other but with the order work as well, since perforce the division between periodicals, handled by the periodical division, and continuations, handled by the order division, must be an arbitrary one. As far as the periodical work is concerned, the department as organized is ready to take charge of work in the new building into which we shall move this next summer, and is already responsible for the majority of the duties that it will have in our new quarters. At this point it might be helpful to say that in the new building the periodical room is on the entrance floor (or fourth floor, as we say), while the binding room is directly beneath it and the acquisitions department directly above it. A service elevator connects the three rooms. There are two distinct phases of periodical work, that connected with the ordering and receiving of periodicals, and that of doing reference work with both bound and unbound periodicals. Since familiarity with the vagaries and idiosyncrasies of periodicals due to the technical handling of them aids in the later reference work, it is advisable, in our eyes, to have one person responsible for both. It is on this basis that our periodical routine is worked out.

To begin at the beginning, once a year, about three months prior to the annual date of expirations, lists of the periodicals ordered against the funds allotted to each department of the university for the ensuing year are prepared by the periodical division, and sent to the heads of the departments for additions and approval. Since we have not yet been able to obtain a

separate periodical fund against which periodicals bought on department funds a certain number of years may be charged, thereby lessening the possibility of discontinuance of subscriptions due to changing personnel within various departments, such annual approval is necessary. Additions may be made at this time, but it is not a closed list for the year, since other additions may be made from time to time as new periodicals in various fields appear. In fact, the periodical assistant is constantly on the watch for such first appearances, and obtains sample copies for the perusal of the departments interested as soon as announcements of them are made. The orders based on these lists are sent out by the periodical division. The lists are then filed by department in the periodical room for reference. Order records are in separate files, kept on 3 x 5 cards, with full bibliographical details. These are not on the checking cards, so that more than one person may use checking and order files at one time, since we expect to have the bulk of the routine checking in of numbers received done by assistants, while the person in charge of the division will be responsible for the handling of invoices and their approval for payment.

The checking is done on 4 x 6 cards, especially printed for us. This size was decided upon as large enough to allow room for all necessary information, and not large enough to make the files too cumbersome. They are somewhat similar to those used by Minnesota, Princeton, University of Washington, and a few more libraries. The top of the card has space for title, call number, notation of volumes bound, at bindery, and awaiting completion for binding, fund, source (or agent), and destination for current numbers. These numbers are checked by exact volume and number in month spaces, large enough to give room for the date stamp used in checking in all publications arriving once a month or less frequently. This date stamping for receipt is done at the top of the space allotted, a date stamped at the bottom of the space denoting the date of claiming a certain number. Two small columns to the right for checking in title pages and indexes and a further wide one reserved for notation of correspondence, changes of frequency, etc., with room at the bottom of the column for notation of how and when the title page and index is to be expected, complete the front of the card. There is space for three years' checking on the front, while the back, omitting all information at the top except title and call number, carries five years' receipt space. Cards for dailies, having more minute checking spaces, can care for only three years, on both sides. All cards are on white stock, alike regardless

of frequency and source, for we all know the propensity of periodicals to change frequency, even the staid *Living Age* and the *Century* magazine have done it, and then, too, periodicals once received as gifts suddenly may have to be purchased. Our only distinction is that gift receipt cards have a blue star affixed so that they may be distinguished easily. We have considered, and are still considering, the advisability of a visible index, but we feel that the additional expense is too great to balance the amount of time saved.

At the time of entering the periodicals the call number is copied on each number at once, since they are to be arranged by call number in our new periodical room, thereby throwing them all into alphabetical arrangement within large classes. If the periodical received is the first number on a new subscription it is sent to the catalog department for classification and temporary cataloging, permanent cataloging to be done only when the first bound volume is received. Since the checking is done in the periodical room itself, periodicals can be distributed at once in this room. Deliveries to departmental reading rooms in the building can be made twice daily, but to outside department libraries they are made only once a day. If a current number received is a duplicate, not an added copy, notation is made to notify the agent at once. About once a month a check is made of numbers not received, and claims are made to the agent. This correspondence is all done in the periodical division, subject to the approval and signature of the acquisitions librarian.

When the second number of the current volume is entered on the checking card, a slip bearing the title, call number, and previous volume number, is made by the periodical assistant and sent to the binding room, where a file of periodicals to be bound is kept for both the periodical room and the department libraries. The binding division, in response to the information given by the periodical division, clears the files of volumes ready for binding once a month, by sending to the periodical room and department libraries a list of their volumes complete for binding. If all the volumes cannot be spared at once, those which can be spared are sent to the binding room at once, whether complete or incomplete, and the lists filed for later attention and completion. Volumes received by the binding division, if complete, are sent to the bindery; all others, that is those not complete, are arranged alphabetically on the binding room shelves. A complete shelf record of these volumes is kept on cards with charging cards attached, so that any number may be available for use until actually at the bindery, but is at all times under the con-

trol and responsibility of the binding division. Shortage orders to complete these volumes are made by the binding assistant and placed by the order division of the acquisitions department. Shortages received are checked and paid for by the order division, and turned over to the binding division. Binding shipments are sent out twice a month regularly, and duplicates of the binder's lists, after being checked against the binding files, are sent to the periodical room for addition of the binding information to the periodical checking cards, so that at any time the periodical assistant can tell what volumes are not available for use.

Upon return of shipments of bound volumes from the bindery, volumes received are checked with the lists and binding files, and accession numbers, funds and destinations are entered in the volumes by the binding division. The volumes then are turned over to the catalog department, for additions to all records except the periodical cards, where additions are made by the periodical assistant from the lists sent on by the binding department. The new routine which we are now putting into effect varies but slightly from the old, and that mainly from the catalogers' point of view, for call numbers are to be added to the binding slips by the binding assistant, and the volumes with these binding slips in them are to be sent to the serial shelf list for addition, and then to the shelves, while the lists from the binding room go to the periodical room for changes on the checking card and addition to the catalog in the periodical room. This catalog is an alphabetical list by title and subject of all bound periodical holdings of the main library and the department libraries as well. This is the only complete record of such holdings in the library with the exception of the complete serial shelf list in the catalog room, which will contain continuations as well as periodicals.

The other side of periodical work must be in close cooperation with the reference department, but since all cards in the public catalog refer their users to the periodical room for full information, and the periodical room is one of the first rooms one sees on entering the building, we do not anticipate much trouble in this respect. A full set of all periodical indexes is in the periodical room, for general consultation at any time. A duplicate set, as far as we can secure it, is at the public catalog.

Of course we do not claim to have an exceptional system, but I have given it as one which has worked quite well in our case, and since we are all working for the same end, we have felt that it might be of interest to tell you of our solutions of problems common to us all.

# The New Library Building for the University of California at Los Angeles

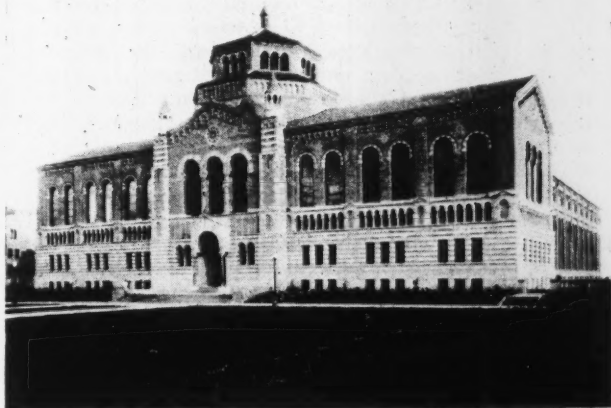
By John E. Goodwin

*Librarian.*

ON MARCH 27 and 28, 1930, the new campus and buildings of the University of California at Los Angeles were formally dedicated. This institution as a coordinate part of the University of California had its inception in 1919

foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, in West Los Angeles. It includes 384 acres and was given to the regents, free from incumbrance, by the cities of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, and Venice. On this beautiful tract five major buildings have already been erected, and at the close of the Summer Session, in August, 1929, the University of California at Los Angeles moved its equipment ten miles across the city from the old campus to the new, and in September the 1929-30 session opened in the new buildings.

Provision for an adequate library building was included in the program for the new campus. The immediate requirements involved accommodations for 6000 students, a faculty of 300, and book stacks for 200,000 volumes. Ground for the library building was broken Sept. 22, 1927, and in large measure the units for initial construction were designed to anticipate



*The new Library of the University of California at Los Angeles*

when the Los Angeles State Normal School turned over its North Vermont Avenue plant to the regents of the university. The new institution, first known as the University of California Southern Branch, includes Teachers College, which assumed the functions vacated by the Los Angeles State Normal School, and the College of Letters and Science, for which an admirable faculty has been assembled and a four-year curriculum evolved. It soon became apparent that a larger site for the institution was imperative. The fall registrations steadily increased to over 6000, while the site and buildings were planned to accommodate one-third of that number. In 1924 a citizens' committee was appointed, various locations in Los Angeles and vicinity were considered, and ways and means for financing an adequate site were canvassed. The location finally selected is in the



*The main reading room faces to the north and extends along entire front of building*

future growth. The east wing and part of the stack wing are left for future construction, and for the more distant future ground space is reserved on which a south



façade may be erected. The building thus completed would be oblong and inclose two large courts. The transfer of the library involved furniture and approximately 145,000 volumes of books. A tag was attached to each item of furniture, indicating its proposed location in the new building. Every shelf of books in the old building was numbered and its destined shelf in the new building was numbered to correspond. The transfer of furniture and books was accomplished in three days and with less confusion than was anticipated. Most of the books were packed in boxes especially constructed for the purpose. The architect is George W. Kelham of San Francisco, the supervising architect employed by the regents of the University of California.

The building has a frontage of 221 ft. 6 in. and a depth of 244 ft.; it is three stories high, above an excellent basement, which offers in practical utility an additional story. The style of architecture is Romanesque; there is the general influence of northern Italy, with specific contributions from Lombardy. The building is of reinforced concrete with facing of texture brick, terra-cotta, and decorative tile. There is a charming combination of color and mass comprising the exterior, and a delightful combination of detail and warm tones throughout the interior. Decorative tile has been generously used in the main lobby, on the stairways, and in the delivery hall. The main reading room, on the second floor, faces to the north and extends along the entire front of the building; it is 210 ft. long and 56 ft. wide and has a central dome which is 63 ft. from the floor. The woodwork, including wall cases for books, is of Philippine mahogany. The movable furniture is of English walnut and includes 33 large tables and 462 armchairs. There is a generous inclosure for desks, files, and special equipment of the reference department. The room has shelving capacity for

12,000 volumes. The ceiling is heavily beamed, and in its decoration, colors are blended and softened as if by the alchemy of time. These decorations are the work of Julian E. Garnsey of Los Angeles. Into the rotunda are woven symbolical designs, together with printers' marks of pre-sixteenth century publishers. The delivery room is octagonal in shape and surmounted by a dome 45 ft. in height from the floor. The walls are of edge brick, terra-cotta, and decorative tile. There is a special atmosphere of warmth in this room blended into color harmony that is satisfying under varying light conditions throughout the day. Adjoining the delivery room, on the east, with the line of separation marked by columns, is space assigned to a browsing room; and balancing this area, on the west, are the public card catalog and the circulation department offices. The circulation desk and the reference desk are large, specially planned units facing each other, but separated by the width of the delivery hall, the lobby, and the main reading room. The reserve book room, accommodating 450 readers, occupies the first floor in the west wing; the second floor provides work space for orders and accessions, serials, binding, cataloging, and for the librarian's offices, while the third floor is devoted to seminars. The front of the building on the ground floor and in the basement is temporarily occupied by the general administrative offices of the university.

The main stack well, in which no steel stacks have yet been erected, will accommodate four levels, and occupies the area below the delivery, card catalog, and browsing rooms. The first unit of the stack wing at the center rear of the building includes seven levels and is sufficient for immediate requirements. The units of the stack room, now inclosed, have operating capacity for at least 600,000 volumes. Thirty cubicles are available in the stack unit.

## Library Legislation in 1928 and 1929

By William F. Yust

*Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Legislation*

THIS REPORT covers two years. The year is given with every 1928 law mentioned. There are very few of that year. Where no year is given, it is a 1929 law. These make up most of the report.

Library support, county libraries, State libraries, and State library commissions are the subjects which occur most frequently. Several States provided more liberal support for their libraries. In others this step was prevented by

the fear of increased taxation. County libraries received the largest amount of consideration. Seventeen States presented bills on this subject. Many of them failed, but new laws for their establishment were passed in Arizona, Colorado and Oklahoma, and improvements were made in a number of others. New State agencies were created in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, and West Virginia.



*Establishment and Management*

In Illinois, villages, cities, and townships may contract with one another for maintaining a common library or for library service from any established library.

A Minnesota amendment authorizes a school board in a place of less than 2000 population to maintain a public library and levy a library tax of not over three mills when a library building has been erected with donated funds. The library board is to consist of the six members of the school board and, in addition, three others appointed by them.

This amended law was passed to meet a particular case. It is regarded as "somewhat revolutionary in that it allows the school district to levy taxes for public libraries, though it is limited to districts where a library building has been erected by gift."

Tennessee passed an act which modifies the law regarding the establishment of public libraries by cities and towns in a number of respects: (1) the permissible tax levy for library purposes is six mills (formerly five); (2) library board is to consist of seven directors (formerly nine, of whom not more than six were to be of the same political party); of the seven members not more than five shall be of the same sex; (3) municipality may issue bonds of realty and erection of building not in excess of \$2000 for each 1000 population; (4) libraries may contract with a county library board for extension of library privileges; (5) directors may make and enforce rules providing penalties for loss of or injury to library property (formerly this power was to be exercised through ordinances passed by the mayor and city council).

*Library Trustees*

Michigan passed a bill reducing the number of trustees in municipally controlled libraries from nine to five. It was vetoed by the governor "on the ground that if nine people were not interested in libraries, it would be difficult to have a board of five people interested." Those responsible for the bill "did not get the proper information to the governor."

New Jersey in 1928 amended a law of 1905 providing that at least four of five library trustees appointed (formerly all five) shall be residents of the municipality served. By mistake, a phrase in the original law relating to ex-officio representation of the public schools on the library board was omitted, so it had to be reenacted with correction in 1929.

In New York State a considerable bequest of money to a public library was held up pending decision as to the legality of its board.

There was doubt whether the trustees at the time of their appointment had filed the required oath of office in accordance with the public officers law. As this doubt applied in other places, it seemed possible that many library boards throughout the State were illegal. Inasmuch as school district officers are not required to file an oath, the easiest way out of the difficulty was to exempt public library officers likewise. An amendment to the education law was therefore secured in 1928, which says, "No officer of a school district nor trustee of a public library shall be required to take the constitutional oath of office."

*Library Support, Taxes and Bonds*

A Connecticut act provides that State grants of money to local libraries for books may equal the amount locally raised up to \$100 (formerly not to exceed the amount locally raised in towns whose grand list exceeds \$1,250,000; in other towns, not to exceed \$200).

Delaware substituted a new law for an old one relating to the borrowing of money by a school district for public library purposes, outlining more clearly the method of procedure in voting bonds, increasing the permissible amount, and permitting a contract with another organization to share in the expense and use of a building.

Illinois increased the permissive tax rate for city, village and township libraries from nine-tenths of a mill to one and two-tenths of a mill. In cities over 100,000 it shall not exceed one-half mill for maintenance and one-tenth mill for buildings and equipment. The law was secured through the cooperation of libraries and trustees in all sections of the State. A similar bill with higher rates was passed in 1927, but vetoed by the governor. The new law is a step in advance, though it does not provide the full measure of relief hoped for by the libraries of the State. The State Library Association will make further efforts, including a redrafting and clarifying of the entire library law. (*Illinois Libraries* 10:103-07; 11:58, 63-64, 72-76.)

Indiana amended and clarified the city and town library law relating to the issue and sale of bonds for purposes of building and equipment. (*Library Occurrent* 9:47.)

A Mississippi act of 1928 permits municipalities to issue bonds for municipal buildings, the purchase of such buildings or land therefor, and the improvement or equipment thereof. It is reported that the initiative in this was taken by the town of Hattiesburg for the purpose of securing a new library building. "They voted \$75,000 and have just recently voted \$25,000 more to enable them to get a better lot."

Missouri repealed a law of 1921 which had

been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. That law related to the amount of the tax levy and was taken into court by the city of St. Louis. The court decision, which was a notable one, is outlined in the report on "Library Legislation in 1927" (*THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* 53:756-57).

The Missouri Library Association is advocating a constitutional amendment providing that the tax for a public library be made a separate tax, as the tax for schools is at present; such amendment, if acted upon favorably by the Legislature, to be submitted to the people for a referendum vote at the next regular or at a special election. Under the present law a tax as collected by the city is first placed in "General Revenue Fund" and then credited to the "Library Fund." The amendment will provide for placing a tax for libraries when collected immediately in the library fund. This will safeguard the fund and prevent inroads upon it by other city departments whose funds may be low.

In Nebraska a bill raising the permissible levy for public libraries from one to two mills failed, due to fear of higher taxes and not long enough period of publicity. But school libraries fared better. An amendment provides that the board of every school district shall (formerly may at its discretion) set aside and invest annually \$5 per teacher (formerly 10 cents per pupil) for books other than textbooks for the district school library unless a sum equal or greater is raised by entertainment or otherwise. The surplus so raised may be applied to required expenditures of succeeding years.

In New York State a special bill was passed in 1913 providing for the incorporation of the Weller Library Commission in the village of Mohawk and the transference to the commission of the duties and responsibilities of the Weller bequest. The bequest included the Weller home and grounds, the Weller block in the business portion of the village, and some \$60,000 in bonds, together with a private library of several thousand volumes, all of which were to be devoted to the purposes of a public library and public park. The gift was one of the largest ever received by a village in the State for such purposes (*New York Libraries* 3:333). The bill required the trust fund to be invested in United States Government bonds.

A 1928 act amends the original law and permits the trust funds to be invested in securities in which savings banks of the State are authorized to invest. This will provide a substantial increase in annual income for the library.

A 1927 law authorized an increase in the minimum tax levy for the two public libraries

of Buffalo, N. Y., from 3/100 of 1 per cent to 5/100, which was the former maximum. No maximum is stated in the new law. Of this levy the Buffalo Public Library was to receive four-fifths and the Grosvenor Library one-fifth, which had been the apportionment for thirty years.

A 1928 amendment provides that of the above specified levy, one-fifth of 3/100 of 1 per cent shall be paid to the Grosvenor Library and four-fifths to the Buffalo Public Library in accordance with its contract with the city. The remaining 2/100 of 1 per cent shall be paid to the two libraries in such amounts as the city council shall from time to time determine.

Oklahoma repealed a law which provided for a library tax levy by a city and an additional levy by a county for the same library. Two new laws were enacted, one providing for a library maintenance fund of not exceeding two mills annually in any city or town, and another law authorizing a county library fund.

A Pennsylvania amendment to the public school law authorizes school directors in districts of second class to levy annual tax not exceeding one mill to assist according to agreement in support of a public, non-sectarian library which is being maintained in the school district.

### *Certification*

In Minnesota the law requiring the certification of school librarians was repealed in the enactment of the new teacher's certificate law which, on account of a technicality, does not provide for certification of librarians. A parallel bill making such provision "failed to pass owing to a lack of understanding." The certification of school librarians is therefore discontinued, but there is hope that it will be reestablished by the next legislature. Meanwhile it is believed that school authorities will generally adhere to standards set up during the past four years.

### *Retirement*

A California law rewords the provisions in regard to the employment of school librarians and makes it possible for elementary school librarians as well as high school librarians to share in the benefits of the teachers' retirement plan.

In New Jersey a librarian who has served continuously for twenty-five years in a city of the first class and attains the age of seventy may be retired at such sum as the board which appoints his successor may determine, but not less than one-half the salary being received at the time of retirement. Provision for pension

shall be made in the appropriation tax levy for the department from which such person retires.

### County Libraries

Arizona. Supervisors may establish county library for part of county outside of municipalities maintaining public libraries, but including cities which elect to become part of county system; may contract with existing library for service to county. Counties may contract with one another. A board of three library examiners consisting of librarians of the State library, of the State university, and of the Phoenix Public Library, shall pass on the qualifications of candidates for county librarian. County supervisors shall have general supervision of library, appoint librarian certified by board of library examiners and levy necessary tax. Bonds may be issued for land and buildings.

Provision is made for grading county library employees and for examination by county librarian for admission to the service. Minimum salaries of county librarians are established on the basis of assessed valuation:

ASSESSED VALUATION	MINIMUM SALARY
\$100,000,000	\$2,400
50,000,000	2,000
25,000,000	1,800
Others	1,500

California. Five county library salaries are raised as follows: \$500 to \$1,800; \$2,700 to \$3,000; \$1,800 to \$2,100; \$1,500 to \$2,400; \$1,000 to \$1,800. (*News Notes of California Libraries* 24:211.)

Colorado. County commissioners may establish county library after submitting question to vote. They shall submit it on petition of 10 per cent of the taxpayers. Library board to consist of five directors, the county superintendent of schools and four others appointed by county commissioners for four-year term. Board shall annually certify the library levy needed and the county commissioners shall levy the tax within the maximum provided (one mill on the dollar). Such levy shall omit cities and towns having a tax-supported library unless such municipalities give notice that they desire to be included.

County library board to have full control of library and supervision of its operations, including "appointing a qualified librarian and assistants." It may contract for existing city libraries to give library service to the county or for the county library to give service to existing city libraries or to counties or to school districts.

Delaware. Authorizes the Wilmington Insti-

tute to furnish library service to New Castle County outside the city of Wilmington under contract in amounts not to exceed \$10,000 in any one year.

Georgia and Idaho. Bills providing for county libraries failed in both of these States.

Indiana. A county library board may issue bonds up to \$20,000 for purchase or construction of library building and improvement of grounds.

Iowa. Failed in an attempt to amend the county library law to include towns in a contract, authorize establishment of an independent library by board of supervisors and make it compulsory for supervisors to levy a tax when petitioned.

Maryland. Also failed with a bill which provided that a person to be eligible as county librarian must have had a year's training in a library school approved by the Public Library Advisory Commission of the State. It was intended to prevent political appointments to the office of county librarian, but failed in "the jam of the last day."

Michigan. A problem is that of double taxation, which is now permitted. Double taxation has, in a number of counties, prevented county library promotion. On the other hand, any change in the law may be injurious to libraries already established. The attorney-general has been asked to draft an amendment that will solve the problem.

Law libraries in counties of fifty to five hundred thousand population are entitled to forfeiture funds up to but not exceeding \$1,500; in smaller counties \$1,000 is the limit.

Nebraska. Failed in an effort to amend the free public library law to provide that a county board shall submit question of establishing and levying tax for county library to vote on petition of 10 per cent of taxpayers. At present the initiative is optional with the county board. The petition feature is new. It also elaborated the contract feature and outlined conditions and procedure under which a county board may contract with an established library to assume the functions of a county library.

New York State. A general county library law to supersede the one now in force failed. It will be redrafted for presentation to the next session of the Legislature.

A special act of interest relates to the Cornell Library Association. In 1864 an act was passed to enable Ezra Cornell to found a public library in Ithaca, which should be free to the residents of Tompkins County. It provided for the organization of a library association and for his conveyance of a lot and residence building to the association.

Under this act the Cornell Library Associa-

tion was organized in 1866, which established there one of the earliest free libraries in the State. "In its constitution and articles of incorporation is found much of the same liberal and catholic spirit which characterized the constitution of Cornell University, providing that it was to be forever free not only to the people of Ithaca but to all persons living in Tompkins County. Its facilities, however, have never been equal to this large program, and, lacking necessary branches, it has been a county library in little more than name," until 1928, when, after a thorough and successful campaign a county library was established. The county library cooperates closely with the Cornell Library Association, which furnishes space for county library headquarters, several thousand volumes and a considerable annual appropriation.

The building conveyed by Mr. Cornell has long been inadequate and especially now for its enlarged service to the county. For this reason a 1928 amendment to the enabling act provides that, if in the opinion of the trustees said premises shall become unfit or undesirable for library purposes, they may sell the premises, with the consent of the Supreme Court, and in that case shall devote the proceeds of such sale together with any other funds that they may have available or which may be donated to said association, either to establish an endowment for the purpose of this act or to the purchasing of a new site and the erection thereon of a suitable library building and to such premises all the restrictions, provisions and conditions hereof shall apply with like effect as if said premises were the premises herein mentioned and described.

North Dakota. Introduced an amendment to the general public library law to include the establishment and operation of county libraries. It was not pushed on account of unfavorable action on other bills involving additional taxes. "Information in regard to needed county library legislation is being developed through talks at fairs and state meetings, radio talks and through existing organizations, particularly the Master Farm Women, who are interested in this movement." (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:320.)

Ohio. An amendment provides that law libraries shall share in fines from municipal and police courts (formerly police), to be paid monthly; this provision applies also to fines for violation of prohibition laws.

Oklahoma. County commissioners are authorized to levy tax of not over one-half mill to establish and operate county library; may cooperate with a public library in the county.

Oregon. Repealed an obsolete section relating to county library tax, which by mistake

had been included in the State code. Mention is made of this repeal because, as it stands in the laws of the year (Chapter 248), its purpose is not clear.

Tennessee. A new law replaces the one passed in 1921, whose constitutionality had been questioned. A number of changes were made: (1) County library board of seven (formerly five, of which county superintendent of schools was member ex-officio) to be appointed by county court (formerly by board of supervisors); (2) county court may issue bonds for grounds, building and equipment up to \$1,000 per 1000 population; (3) county library funds shall be held by county treasurer (formerly county trustees) and paid out on vouchers authenticated by two officers of the county library board (formerly the county librarian); (4) one county may contract with another for library services; (5) annual audit to be made of county library expenditures. The State Library Association regards this law as very important, especially the contract feature, which will enable several of the poorer counties to combine into one group (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:675).

Washington. The Legislature, by a more than two to one vote, passed a model county library bill, originated by librarians within the State and approved by the Pacific Northwest Library Association, but the governor vetoed it on the ground of increased taxation. Under the constitution of Washington the bill is not definitely killed, but the Secretary of State must present it to the next session of the Legislature for reconsideration (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL 54:443).

#### *State Library Commissions*

Colorado. Created a commission of five members, to be appointed by governor for term of five years. First appointees to be two from the "Board of Library Commissioners" and three from the "Traveling Library Commission." These two commissions, which were established in 1904 and 1899 respectively, are abolished and their property and duties transferred to the new commission. These duties include the usual functions of furthering library development throughout the State, aiding in establishing and administering libraries through advice and assistance and through the operation of traveling libraries.

Quarters for the commission are to be provided in the capitol building. An appropriation of \$9,000 is made for two and a half years.

Georgia. A bill failed changing the annual appropriation of the Georgia Library Commission from \$10,000 to \$17,500.

Mississippi. In Mississippi a separate act ap-



appropriates \$5,000 for each of the years 1928 and 1929 for the State Library Commission. The commission was created by a law of 1926, which includes a provision that only persons "experienced in modern methods of library work" shall be elected as secretary. No funds, however, were provided at the time. As a result of the appropriation now made, Miss Elizabeth Robinson was elected Secretary and headquarters were opened Sept. 5, 1928.

Montana. Created the State Library Extension Commission consisting of the librarian of the State university, the State superintendent of public instruction and one other member to be appointed for three years by the governor from a list of five selected by the State Library Association. The commission has the usual powers and duties. It also is the State board of library examiners, from which a county librarian must have a certificate. Unfortunately, the appropriation clause was eliminated from the bill and no funds were secured to carry on the work of the commission.

New Mexico. Created a State library extension service. Regents of the State museum shall appoint a director of the service, "who shall have professional training and experience." The purposes of this "Service" are like those of other State agencies of the kind. An appropriation of \$2000 for each of two years was made and the service has been opened. The State Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Library Association were principally responsible for the law and the appropriation.

South Carolina. Created the State Public Library Association of five directors appointed by governor on recommendation of superintendent of education for five-year terms. "The basis, conditions, classifications and qualifications for membership in said association shall be fixed by the above board." Duties are "to create public sentiment in favor of establishing public libraries over the entire State" and devise methods for extending them to rural districts. "Secretary, if possible, shall be an experienced librarian of administrative ability, and shall be chosen either from within or without the board." The board is empowered to receive and use funds. No appropriation.

West Virginia. Created the West Virginia Library Commission of five members, term five years, two shall be women. It has the usual duties, including traveling libraries and courses in library instruction.

Washington. By executive request abolished the State Library Committee and transferred its powers and duties to the superintendent of public instruction. This act completes the subordination of the State library to the department of public instruction. One of the charges

of the committee was the system of traveling libraries, which the governor aimed to abolish. When these were retained by the Legislature, he vetoed their appropriation and tied up 50,000 volumes in idleness for the next two years. This action caused much indignation throughout the State (*THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* 54:443).

### *State Libraries*

Arizona. Passed a law increasing the salary of the State librarian from \$3,000 to \$3,600.

California. An echo from "the throes of reorganization" in California is the law repealing certain sections relating to the State librarian's salary, his bond, his duties and his term of office. He now holds office at the pleasure of the governor (formerly four years);

Delaware. The law governing the State library has been generally rearranged, with minor modifications, most important of which are (1) transferring from the librarian to someone else the general charge of the State house and the selling and accounting for certain publications; (2) report to governor (formerly assembly); (3) slight change in hours of opening; (4) reduction in librarian's salary and provision for paying it monthly (formerly quarterly); (5) omission of an assistant. The section of the code which provides that the State librarian shall act as secretary of the State Library Commission was repealed. But a section of the commission law making the same provision was not repealed. So the State librarian continues as secretary of the commission.

Indiana. Created a State library building commission of nine members, to be appointed by governor, four from the library and historical board; one senator, one representative and three citizens at large; director of State library is secretary. Commission to select and acquire site, employ architectural adviser, hold a competition for selecting a proper design and competent architects and to erect building. Tax for this purpose to be one-half cent in 1930 and '31 and one cent in '32, expected to provide about one million dollars (*Library Occurrent* 9:46).

Massachusetts. State librarian to receive such salary as may be fixed by trustees with approval of governor and council (formerly \$5,000).

Ohio. Two bills failed, one to transfer the functions of the State library to the State university, the other to establish a State reference library. These were to carry out the former governor's purpose to abandon the State library when he vetoed its appropriation and crippled its service for eighteen months. The new gov-



ernor, however, had different ideas. In accordance with his recommendation proper appropriations were made and the service of the State library restored.

Pennsylvania. In passing the "Administrative code of 1929," Pennsylvania re-enacted the provisions of 1923 relating to the State library and museum under the department of public instruction and added that in exercising its powers and performing its duties regarding public records "the department shall consult and cooperate with the Pennsylvania Historical Commission."

Rhode Island. General assembly shall annually appropriate such sum as may be deemed necessary for books, binding and clerical assistance in the State Law Library (formerly \$5,500 may be annually expended).

South Carolina. State librarian's term of office lengthened from two years to four years.

Vermont. The president of the State Historical Society is to be one of the ten (formerly nine) trustees of the State library, six appointed and four (formerly three) ex-officio.

Washington. The State library is subordinated to the Department of Public Instruction by the abolition of the State Library Committee as noted under "State Library Commissions."

#### *Public Documents*

California provided for a wider distribution of the State blue book to libraries.

Delaware authorized the State librarian to deliver full set of laws of Delaware to the library of the University of Delaware; also legislative proceedings of both houses, present and future. Any publications so delivered are to be returned to the State library on request of supreme court judges.

An Indiana amendment to the public printing bill provides that the State library rebinding shall be done in such manner as the library board shall order and direct.

Another amendment provides for printing a limited number of copies of Indiana laws, journals, court reports and other official State publications on rag paper for permanent preservation (*Library Occurrent* 9:47; *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* 54:443).

According to a Rhode Island act the State library is to receive 100 copies of reports made by State officers, boards and commissions.

A South Carolina resolution authorizes the State librarian to deliver acts and resolutions of the assembly to circuit judges.

#### *Censorship*

Censorship received consideration both years

in the Legislatures of two States but to no effect. Massachusetts in 1928 introduced three bills, one sponsored by the librarians and another by the booksellers, all three aiming to ease the stringent law now in force, under which prosecution and conviction are possible on the basis of a single passage rather than on a book as a whole. In New York State the agitation is in the opposite direction of greater stringency. There the "Clean Books" bill made its usual appearance, which aims to clarify the existing statute against indecent literature, to exclude expert testimony and to make an indictment possible against a book as a whole or against any part of it (*THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* 53:356, 364; 54:69, 219, *Publishers Weekly* 115:172, 323, 411, 655, 761). Meanwhile, judges in both States have rendered court decisions on the subject which contradict one another but which are consistent each with the law in their own State (*THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* 54:395, 537).

#### *Miscellaneous*

In California school boards may direct employees to attend conventions and pay their expenses. This includes school librarians.

California also passed a resolution proposing to the electors an amendment to the constitution relating to the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. The proposed amendment approves the creation of the trust, specifies the powers and duties of the trustees and exempts the property from taxation. The latter is the chief object. This seems a strange section to put into the constitution, but similar action has been taken in past years with regard to a number of educational institutions, notably Leland Stanford Junior University.

Connecticut incorporated the Mark Twain Library, Museum and Memorial in the city of Hartford as a testimonial to the literary achievements of Samuel L. Clemens. It is authorized to acquire the Mark Twain homestead and other property, raise funds, carry on educational programs and competitions among school children, etc.

The City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., is authorized to hold real and personal estate not exceeding six (formerly three) million dollars.

#### *Proposal to Combine School and Branch Libraries*

A New York bill, which was killed in committee, aimed to amend the education law in relation to school libraries. It provided that a city board of education may combine school and branch libraries and abandon school libraries if the city has an adequate library sys-

tem and can make satisfactory arrangements "whereby the city libraries may be used for school reading courses." On the approval of the State Commissioner of Education, State aid for the purchase of school library books might be paid to the public library, and school library books and equipment were to be transferred to the public library subject to the condition that they might be used for school purposes.

The bill resulted from the Legislature's joint committee on taxation and retrenchment. It was opposed by both the public libraries and the public schools of the State. Critical and constructive comment came from Dr. Frank L. Tolman, Director of the Library Extension Division. He said: "The bill strikes at the heart of the high school library in New York State. Since 1890, when Commissioner Draper insisted, as a matter of sound educational policy, that school libraries belong to the schools and should be administered by school officials, and that public libraries belong to the public and should be administered by public officials, it has been the established policy of the State to insist on such control of school libraries by school officials. The law relates only to high school libraries and requires that such high school libraries be situated in the school building and be part of the school equipment. It provides for the maximum cooperation between the school and public library by providing that the public librarian, if qualified, may act as school librarian, by providing for the use of the school library by the public where public library facilities do not exist. Public libraries have been and are encouraged to cooperate in school library service in all elementary schools and to supplement high school library service in every way.

"There is no economy in the proposed change if adequate service is given. High school library service involves the provision of an adequate library room centrally located as to classrooms, a specially trained school librarian, a specialized school library book collection, including a school reference library, instruction in the use of books in libraries by the librarian and the administration of a school library by school officials. The estimated cost of such service is approximately 50 cents per capita of the total population, which is nearly as much as the total income of most public libraries of the State of New York. The books would cost as much if bought by a public library, a specially trained librarian would need as large a salary and the cost of administration would be probably higher, as a public library would not have so much voluntary help from teachers and student library clubs. The bill, however, proposes no

adequate service. A shelf of books in a distant public library or a box of books sent occasionally to the school building is a mere travesty of library requirements."

### *Synopsis of Legal Cases*

A synopsis of cases at law in which public libraries have been parties, either as plaintiffs or defendants, has been compiled under the direction of Charles F. Woods by three students of the Riverside, Cal., Library Service School, Bertha E. Fyock, Muriel V. Russell and Eleanor N. Wilson. It covers thirty-nine cases in twenty-two States, grouped under six headings: Charities, charters, municipal corporations, schools and school districts, states and taxation. More specifically, they relate to gifts, bequests, endowments, trust funds, the interpretation of wills, disagreements between city officials over appointments of trustees, control of funds and buildings, issue of bonds, validity of contracts, municipal civil service, tax levies and tax exemption. In each case the cause of action is briefly stated, and the decision of the court indicated, together with references to the official report of the case. The synopsis is in mimeograph form.

### *Legal Decisions of Library Interest*

Another compilation of great value in legal problems of libraries is "Legal Decisions of Library Interest," by Thomas S. Dabagh, member of the California bar, published in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 1, 1929, 54:299-307. This is a table of over 275 cases involving libraries. These are arranged under the broad groups: Establishment and disestablishment, property, finance, personnel, municipal responsibility, service. There are over 90 sub-topics, under which the one relating to "gifts" is treated with special fullness. The table is taken from a thesis which the author hopes ultimately to develop into a book on the law relating to libraries.

### *Subcommittee*

At the suggestion of Secretary Milam, a subcommittee has been appointed to study and make constructive suggestions with regard to live problems in library legislation. One suggestion received is that efforts be made to encourage uniformity in library legislation where conditions warrant. To this end, standard laws on distinctive library problems might be submitted. State grants and county libraries are mentioned for early consideration.

A. L. A. Committee on Legislation: William F. Vust, Chairman, Lucius H. Cannon, Lillian E. Cook, William J. Hamilton, Frank L. Tolman, Charles F. Woods.

# Jewish Book Week

By Fanny Goldstein

*Librarian, West End Branch, Boston Public Library.*

JEWISH BOOK WEEK has now become an annual event in the United States. It was first suggested in 1927 by Rabbi S. Felix Mendelsohn of Chicago, and covers the week in which Lag B'Omar occurs, this year from May 11 to May 17. Through its celebration attention is focused by

pulpit and press on the outstanding books which have been written during the year which should be in the hands of every Jew. A concentrated effort is being made for an appropriate observation of this week in libraries, synagogues, religious schools, book stores, and study groups, and an appeal is being made to the Anglo-Jewish

press everywhere in America to lay special stress at this period on the Gospel of the Jewish Book. With this idea in mind, the Boston Public Library last year made a special effort to observe Jewish Book Week in an appropriate manner, and between May 20 and June 2 arranged a special exhibition in the Central Library as well as in several branches.

About a hundred rare books (*Bibles*, prayer-books, grammars and textbooks, and works of famous Jewish writers) were placed on view in the Exhibition Room of the Central Library; two magillahs, both several hundred years old, were of particular interest. The four polyglot *Bibles*—the Complutensian, Plantin, Jay, and Walton editions—with their carefully arranged parallel texts in a number of languages made an appeal to student and layman alike. Among the works of Hebrew scholars, those of Moses Maimonides are well represented in the Ticknor Collection of the library. The grammar and textbooks of the *Lingua Sacra*, in which the Prince Collection is especially rich, show by their wear and tear that they have actually been much in use. The New England editions

of such textbooks are also numerous. Various editions of the *Talmud* and *Mishna*, and works of prominent modern Jewish writers, composers, and painters, completed the exhibit. Sixteen large color plates, illustrating scenes from the Ghetto by Isidore Kauffman, the

late Viennese painter, attracted much attention.

Special exhibits of suitable books, photographs, clippings, periodicals, and ceremonial objects were also held at all the nine branches that serve Jewish communities. Books in Hebrew, Yiddish, English, and other languages for young and old were displayed. The library found it expedient to em-

phasize a single phase of Jewish life, art, or culture at each branch rather than to duplicate the exhibit at all.

The West End Branch exhibit was especially striking, artistic, and educational. The display of books and periodicals was concentrated in the center of the Main Reading Room around a case containing the Scroll, or Holy Law. This arrangement gave the impression of the "Ark" or "Holy of Holies" in the synagogue when it is open for devout worship. With it were grouped appropriately labeled ceremonial objects, both obsolete and still in use, for home and synagogue. Photographs of Jewish life and mounted clippings on famous books or writers were hung on the walls to carry out the idea. The Scroll and other ceremonial objects were lent for the occasion by Temple Israel and individuals in the community.

A list of one hundred books of Jewish interest in the Boston Public Library and its branches was available for free distribution. The exhibit was prolonged into June at the request of the public.



*Jewish Book Week exhibit at West End Branch*

## Librarian Authors

**BERTHA L. GUNTERMAN**, at the present time head of the Longmans, Green Children's Book Department, succeeded George T. Settle, the present librarian, as head of the Order and Accessions Department in the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library in 1913. She remained here until 1919, when she left for a taste of life in New York City. The flu epidemic that year sent her West, to California, where a delightful sixteen months restored her fully to health. Then came the opportunity to go to Longmans, Green & Co., in charge of the library department, an opportunity eagerly grasped because the end of a long vision, a chance at their children's books, which at that time were receiving scant attention, seemed at hand. The Children's Book Department, as a definitely organized department, is now four years old and is one of the five editorial departments of the Longmans, Green & Co., the Adult Trade, the Children's Book Department, the College, the Educational Department, and the Play Department. In relating some of the work of this department, Miss Gunterman says: "It is quite difficult to explain just the preparation necessary for entering the publishing field, but I can safely say, however, that you will find a use for everything you have picked up. First, the manuscripts. They come in a steady stream direct from authors and from literary agencies. Meticulous care is given to their recording and disposition to safeguard them as far as possible. The receipt of each manuscript is acknowledged and a card record made for our files; the manuscript itself is placed in a fireproof file awaiting its first reading. Each manuscript is carefully read by members of the department who have had library and bookselling experience; the first reading is mainly for the story itself. Then it is read for its literary quality, although this too, but in less degree, has been kept in mind by the first reader. Then all reports are assembled and carefully considered by the head of the department, who reads all manuscripts that pass the first reading. The head of the department then reports to the general conference, which is made up of the heads of the various editorial departments, the advertising and sales departments. If the conference approves acceptance of the manuscript, an agreement for the publication of the book is drawn up after conference with the author, signed and sent to the author for his signature. On return of the signed agreement from the author we are ready to prepare the manuscript



BERTHA L. GUNTERMAN

for the printer. The selection of the artist is an important part of book making, and it requires more than a knowledge of which sketch will reproduce well and which will not—one hopes to be able to determine which artist will be capable of putting into his drawing the spirit embodied in the manuscript. The choice of the type and the paper and the binding cloth are all considered when the manuscript is first sent to the printer."

The work in a children's book department in a publishing house sometimes includes a trip to Europe in search of books, and last autumn Miss Gunterman began her trip in Holland and went from there to Stockholm, Berlin, Vienna and other cities. In 1928 Miss Gunterman edited *Tartan Tales* from Andrew Lang, which, she explains, was done "because of the sheer love of the Scotch of it, being brought up in a Scotch community and Scotch by adoption," edited *Edwy the Fair*, undertaken because of the fullness of description of a Saxon homestead and the story of the fall of Glastonbury Abbey, and wrote *Castles in Spain and Other Enchantments*, "Well, who wouldn't try a castle in Spain?"



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

May 15, 1930

## Editorial Forum

A LIVE library in a live town must spend more money each year, both for books and service, to meet the needs of the growing community. Yet the library items are too often the first to catch the eye of the budget authorities when retrenchment is in order. This should not be, for the library should at the worst share the paring process with other institutions when economy is unavoidable. When unemployment is rife the library is often called upon to do more rather than less work since reading is a solace of the more intelligent of the unemployed during enforced leisure. When library funds are decreased, then as both writers on the subject in the current issue point out, the first care should be to preserve the staff organization by avoiding discharge or by letting the less important and cheaper employees go. The closing of less important branches or the shortening of hours throughout the system is expedient because it brings the public face to face with the situation and invites public opinion to provide the remedy. Book buying should be decreased, if at all, by refraining from purchasing duplicates or the more fleeting issues of the press. Above all the public should be kept thoroughly informed as to why and how the library is forced to curtail its service.

SINCE 1921 William F. Yust, as chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Legislation, has prepared a report of library laws passed during the previous year and the library profession owes him a deep debt of gratitude for this detailed and important yearly work. This year the report covers two years, 1928 and 1929, and county libraries receive the largest amount of consideration with seventeen States presenting bills on this subject; many of them failed but new laws were passed in Arizona, Colorado, and Oklahoma for county library establish-

ment and improvements were made in a number of others. New State agencies were created in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, and West Virginia. In the complete report library support, county libraries, State libraries, and State library commissions are the subjects which occur most frequently showing the trend of library affairs during the past two years.

BROOKLYN's librarianship contest has happily resulted in a worthy triumph for the library profession. The trustees were closely divided, counting the ex-officio members on the political side, between a professional librarian of high standing and wide experience from outside and a local candidate who had held several political offices and was acknowledged to be of executive ability and excellent personality the best candidate possible under restriction of locality. The issue was thus clean cut and Mr. Ferguson's election is therefore the more gratifying. The death of David A. Boody, an enthusiastic member of the A. L. A., devoted to library interests, made the presidency vacant and Roscoe C. Brown, Professor of Journalism in Columbia University, who had occupied the chair at every meeting during Mr. Boody's long illness with distinctive ability and to the general satisfaction of the trustees, was the natural successor. He insistently declined the honor in favor of ex-Judge Edwin L. Garvin, a distinguished lawyer, and accepted the vice-presidency in pledge of his cordial support. Judge Garvin's election was practically unanimous and his choice proved admirable. His address of thanks relieved the tension within the board, and in addressing the staff within the week he won golden opinions from all. The future of Brooklyn's Public Library seems thus doubly well assured.

WE HAVE never upheld the doctrine that the library calling should be a closed profession, with no room for recruits from outside library schools. This would be unfortunate on every side. But a great library, like the Library of Congress or one of the great municipal libraries, is a most complicated organization, covering wide fields of knowledge and experience. For any executive to become the chief of such a library is to necessitate learning a difficult profession from the top instead of from the bottom. It would be a long while indeed before the most capable executive could find out what library work in its many divisions and details really means. It is therefore fortu-

nate that Brooklyn remains in the roster of cities, from which there are but one or two notable exceptions, which have fully trained librarians as chiefs. For that Brooklynites have reason to be thankful.



INCIDENTAL to the opposition to a trained librarian not of local relationship some curious arguments were put forward by the opposition. One was that a librarian who had been "subsidized" by the Carnegie Corporation for report upon library conditions in the South African Union, made desirable by Mr. Carnegie's special bequest for the British Dominions, and library reorganization in Louisiana would be under the baneful influence of the Carnegie authorities—oblivious of the fact that to Mr. Carnegie himself Brooklyn owes much of the great system of branches which has been its main feature during the denial to it of an adequate central building. Another was the allegation that a professional librarian is an "itinerant carpet-bagger"—to which class, it may be observed, Dr. Putnam, Dr. Hill and the late Mr. Dana in their remarkable library progress belong—ignorant of the traditions, citizenry and even the streets connected with the new job. It was further alleged that librarianship was not to be regarded as a profession and that a capable executive could learn or control the details connected with the management of any library even of the size and complexity of our own great municipal libraries. Thus the issue turned ultimately on the question whether library work is really to be counted a profession, and it is worth while to record thus in detail the situation out of which the election of Mr. Ferguson has come as a triumph of the professional idea.



LIBRARIAN FERGUSON, than whom no librarian in the nation has had wider training and experience, will have ample opportunity to use all his ability, experience and tact in meeting the problems which will confront his administration, and it is indeed a great opportunity which opens before him. The library, next to New York and Chicago, that of greatest circulation in the world, with 7,006,641 volumes to its credit in the year past, receives from the city a budget of \$946,223 for the year current, an income from the endowments turned over by the old Brooklyn Library of approximately \$30,000, and from the so-called Directors' Fund constituted of fines, etc., received from

patrons and used chiefly for book purchases and otherwise for contingent expenses \$90,000, in all over a million dollars. But in the absence of a central library building its work has been chiefly through its 34 branches of which 21 are Carnegie buildings, and it has been handicapped in fulfilling the larger purposes in relation with the public welfare which will be possible when the magnificent new building planned is added to the edifice of the New York Public Library and the new central library in Queens Borough. The new librarian must be no "stormy petrel," as one opponent suggested he might be, nor be in any wise at odds with the municipal authorities or borough leaders, while by assuring all citizens of fair play in appointments and promotions under the excellent merit system which has grown up within the library he will play a fair game with and win the respect of "the powers that be," naturally prone to press for favors in the interest of constituents. Such aims and practices should win for him the support of even those who have been his opponents and put and keep Brooklyn on the library map as its population and prominence deserve.



ON HIS seventy-eighth birthday and after thirty-three years of great public service Thorvald Solberg retires under age limitation from the office of Register of Copyrights, the only occupant of the position created in 1897. In this official and also in his personal relations Mr. Solberg has come into close touch with libraries, and librarians and the general hope of the library profession will be that hereafter the Copyright Office will be maintained at the high standard which Register Solberg inaugurated and which will be better fulfilled when the annex building of the Library of Congress shall be completed and the office relieved therein from the congestion which of late years has hampered its development. Mr. Solberg's chief desire had been that complete international copyright should be achieved during his official career and he will now hope during his lifetime, and he has been one of the most vigorous and effective proponents of that purpose. There have been stout differences of opinion in our progress in this direction, not least within that remarkable trio of men of vigorous and even bristling personality, including the late George Haven Putnam, Register Solberg, and Chairman Raney of the A. L. A. Bookbuying Committee. But the present outlook is for the early passage of the Vestal bill for general revision under compromises which will be reasonably satisfactory to the several competing and conflicting interests involved.

## Book Reviews

### A Symposium

Mann, Margaret. *Introduction to Cataloging and the Classification of Books*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1930. 434p. \$3. (Library curriculum studies.)

#### A University Library

A CLEAR, concise textbook "for students beginning the study of Library Science" (cf. Preface), logically progressing from a general survey of the field of cataloging and classification to a concrete example of rules and methods in action. The book is not intended as a substitute for the library school courses in these subjects, and must be supplemented by lectures and practical demonstration in the classroom. A sustained effort is made to present the cataloging and classification of books as instruments for bridging the gap between the library collection and the library patron. Miss Mann has succeeded generally in avoiding the inevitable pitfalls confronting an author of a book on these subjects, those of overemphasis of detail at the expense of an even development of the whole subject and dogmatic outlining of methods.

THELMA L. EDWARDS,

Head Cataloger, University of Washington Library.

#### A Library School

MISS MANN says: "Belief in cataloging and classification seems to the author the fundamental trait" to be cultivated in the future cataloger. The first chapter of Miss Mann's book arouses interest in cataloging and classification; the next nine chapters provide a basis for sympathetic understanding of purposes and principles—all combining to build a firm foundation for sincere belief in cataloging. The last third of the text deals mainly with administrative problems. Two noteworthy improvements in the new edition—there are many—are the addition of definite references to the A. L. A. rules and Fellows' Cataloging rules; and the rearrangement of the material into a more natural progression for students. The chapters on the Library of Congress classification system, and subject and form entries, contain material which cannot be found conveniently stated elsewhere. To students, the book introduces as vital, interesting, human, and yet dignified, the often misunderstood subjects of cataloging and classification.

JULIA C. PRESSEY,

Instructor, Atlanta Library School, Georgia.

#### A Public Library

THE TEXTBOOK as a whole is an exceptionally fine piece of work. The introduction presents cataloging and classification in a most attractive way, and the first study, "How to Read a Book Technically," gives an excellent bird's-eye view of what cataloging is all about. The discussions of classification and cataloging schemes are well done. Processes are explained in a satisfactory way, not stated dogmatically. Chapters thirteen to eighteen furnish information to be found nowhere in cataloging literature except scattered through numerous books and periodicals. These chapters are a veritable mine of information and suggestions. To those just organizing or reorganizing the work of catalog departments where the latest and best methods may be introduced all at one time, these suggestions will be invaluable. Departments already organized and in operation for many years will also find a wealth of useful material.

RUTH WALLACE,

Chief, Catalog Department, Indianapolis Public Library, Indiana.

#### A Graduate Library School

MISS MANN is to be congratulated on the creditable completion of what must have been a task of exceptional difficulty. Aside from early textbooks in library science, usually restricted to cataloging, the present is the first really exhaustive study dealing exclusively with this topic. The author has shown commendable independence in the face of instructions in regard to methods to be followed in preparation of textbooks, printed on pages ix and x. Cataloging is not a subject that can be treated satisfactorily according to standards laid down to cover preparation of books in other fields. For instance, the literature that counts most in the preparation of a book on cataloging is that which deals with rules, systems, bibliographic technique and routine, history, description, and comparison of bibliographic records. "Literature bearing upon the methods of performance of duties, principles underlying the methods, points of view, and objectives of the field" also enters in, but is of subsidiary importance. The author has apparently recognized this and has proceeded on somewhat independent lines.

J. C. M. HANSON,

Professor, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.



# Through the Looking Glass

*A Monthly Review of Children's Books  
and Reading*

By Helen Martin



*Library work with children, Western Reserve University School of Library Science*

**SPRING** in all its freshness and beauty is here. Spring Arrivals on the Bookshelves

In garden and forest daffodils and trilliums are harbingers of this ever-welcome season, and in the children's room gay, attractive volumes are slowly arriving to brighten the somber shelves of winter.

A colorful work of the picture book type is *How the Derrick Works*, by Wilfred Jones. Old and young alike, especially the sixth grade boy with a mechanical bent, will be attracted immediately by the effective woodcuts in black, white and blue, while the authoritative text, supplemented by diagrams, will answer many technical questions concerning this marvel of the modern industrial age.

It is a real pleasure to add to the all too meagre collection on South America the worthwhile book by Elizabeth Coatsworth, *The Boy with the Parrot*. The land of Guatemala with its distant mountains, burning tropical sun and white wattled cottages serves as a background for the lively tale of Sebastian. This lad wanders through the countryside selling to peasants and gypsies with the aid of the green parrot, Lora, the medley collection from his peddler's pack. In addition to its school use, the story, full of adventure, humor and legend, will fascinate children of the fourth grade.

Under the magic touch of Erick Berry, Africa has become a land of romance and adventure. This year her husband, Herbert Best, for many years a member of the English Civil Service among the African hill tribes, has written a book for older boys, called *Garram the Hunter*. Garram, the quick-witted son of a noble chief, has many a thrilling adventure with his intelligent, devoted hound, Kon, on hill and plain in an effort to save his father and the tribe from a would-be usurper and his crafty son. There is woven into the ingenious plot the constant menace of the country, the wily leopard, the superstitions of the natives, and the mystery of the East. As usual, the brush sketches of Erick Berry contribute materially to the atmosphere of the tale.

The name of John Chapman, later called Johnny Applesseed, has been so surrounded by

legend, that it is difficult to separate fact from fancy. This youth, who left Massachusetts in the late seventeen hundreds, pushed ever toward the western horizon and heard the call to make "the wilderness blossom like the rose." By planting apple seeds and saplings in out of the way places, he finally, as an old man, achieved his dream, to which today from Pennsylvania to Indiana many an apple orchard brings its flowery tribute. His portrait has been historically and sympathetically drawn by Henry Chapin in a volume, called *Adventures of Johnny Applesseed*. By stressing the outdoor life of this pioneer horticulturist, his delight in the furry creatures of field and meadow, his understanding of the Indians, his knowledge of woodcraft, the author has created a character which will have a real appeal to the boy of junior high school age. The illustrations by Daugherty seem peculiarly fitted for visualizing this strange, erratic aging wanderer in ragged homespun.

Baron Munchausen, Lemuel Gulliver and Paul Bunyan are familiar to children, but that the ancient Greeks had a writer, Lucian, who could put the tales of even these gentlemen to shame, is practically unknown. Agnes Carr Vaughan, a professor of the classics, has taken his amusing satire, *Vera Historia*, and adapted it for young people under the title, *Lucian Goes A-Voyaging*. The perfectly incredible experiences of the hero and his crew, their trip to the moon, the famous battle there, the escape from the mouth of the gargantuan whale are delightful extravaganzas which will appeal to a child's sense of humor. The drawings, imitations of Greek vase paintings, the appropriate red cloth binding, present an unusually striking make-up. In the rendition of this traveler's tale Miss Vaughan has provided a welcome variation in the usual literary fare, and, best of all, has opened the gates to an enjoyment of classical literature.

Cuts, at top of page, of the "White Knight sliding down the piper" are taken by permission from the Tenniel edition of *Through the Looking Glass* published by Macmillan Co.  
For Bibliography of books reviewed see p. 471.



## The Open Round Table

### Leisure and Librarianship

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The two communications of Miss Louise Davies, one in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, and the other in the April *Wilson Bulletin*, interested me immensely.

I certainly agree with Miss Davies in her feeling that service to the library's public is rendered too much at the expense of the staff. This seems to me one great reason why the library profession either does not attract the best talent or discourages it when it gets it.

As now organized, the library profession finds itself in the anomalous position of asking for high intelligence and superior educational background, and at the same time providing long hours, low salaries and high-pressure work, frequently of an uninteresting nature. It asks for the type of person who is developed only by scholarly interests and a certain mental leisure and then makes the continued development of such a person almost impossible.

My criticism may be vague, and sophomoric professionally, but I have one definite suggestion—leisure is a matter, of course, for that class of library workers for whom training and education are declared so essential. Two afternoons, certainly one, in addition to the one usually given, might be provided as a matter of course, as leisure time in which to continue study or to know something of the books which are being passed on to an unsuspecting public. It seems to me that a profession should blush to have one of its members, himself the head of a circulation department, say that he has no time to know about the new books which he arranges so carefully on a special shelf. Why should such a state of things be accepted as part of an inevitable situation in one profession when in another it would be tantamount to admitting incompetence, individual or professional? My criticism is not so much that there is no time but that seasoned veterans, in the hot pursuit of bigger and better statistics, have acquiesced in such an arrangement of things.

The idea of definite leisure time for library workers is usually received with indulgent smiles at this utopian suggestion of a young upstart, but why? No head of an academic department would ask his teachers to work continuously from 9 to 5 or longer at assigned tasks and then do any original thinking, or any at all, in the evening. He would not be interested in the type of person who is willing to sacrifice what mental ability he possesses to more than a recognized minimum of routine work.

The criticism will be probably raised that such a scheme as I suggest is impracticable—that it is not businesslike, and that some people would be sure to take advantage of such freedom. A reply to the first is that it does work in professions which really want initiative of mind and action, to the second that it is more unbusinesslike for taxpayers to pay for service and advice that is often more or less meaningless, since the library workers have either little desire, or else no chance, to know what they are talking about, and to the third that such people ought to be weeded out in the beginning.

It is no doubt true that the situation I speak of exists in most professions, at least for long years of apprenticeship, but it does not seem any more desirable for that reason. Nor is there less danger than in the long run there will be less genuine accomplishment. The mere fact that a book is handed over the desk to a reader is not proof that he is being served.

In conclusion, may I say that I cheerfully concede that everything I say may be discounted by my professional youth, yet one's decision to remain in a profession must be made before one has gained the philosophy and perspective of years of experience, and one may therefore be forgiven for attempting any judgment. My chief pleasure in library work has been the meeting of a few rare spirits, the chief disappointment that they seemed unique. Their disappointment will be that my remarks, listened to so patiently, have found their way into print: should you be so kind as to spare them the wastebasket. But I still believe that as things are now, Martha would be a happier librarian than Mary.

MARIAN SATTERTHWAITE SCANDRETT,  
*Librarian, Atlanta University Library, Ga.*

### Library Activities in India

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

A NEW phase has arrived in the progress of the Library Movement in India, and the workers of the different provinces are trying to stimulate the growth of the movement by organizing conferences and exhibitions. Mr. Asaddullah, the new librarian of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, and Kumar Muniudra Del Rai Mohasi, M. L. C., of Bansberia Raj, the pioneer of the movement in Bengal, are trying to make the next session of the Bengal Library Conference successful. Mr. N. M. Dutt, the curator of the State Library Department, Baroda, has been elected president of the conference, which will discuss many im-

portant subjects, Library Legislation, Cataloging of Vernacular Books, Proposal for a Library Commission, Training of Library Workers, etc.

The authorities of the American Library Association are to be thanked for their sympathy toward the library workers in India. It is desirable that the Americans would evince more interest in future toward the promotion of the movement in this country, which has received very little sympathy from them so far.

The undersigned will be glad to receive reports, bulletins and other library literature from the authorities of all the State Library Commissions and other principal libraries which will be exhibited at the time of the conferences, and would subsequently be used for the reference of the library workers. Presentation of publicity posters, photos of buildings, and journals on library movement will be welcomed with thanks.

T. C. DUTTA,

*Joint Secretary, All Bengal Library Association.*

### Cooperative Trip to Europe

*To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

I believe that many librarians might be glad to know of a non-commercial *Cooperative* trip to Europe being organized under the leadership of Prof. Tredwell Smith of Teachers' College. For \$375 one can have a four weeks' tour in England, Belgium, Germany and Austria, with ocean passage both ways included. For \$175 more, one can add a three weeks' tour of Russia, all under expert guidance. Or, one may plan one's own tour in any other direction. If there is any balance left, it will be refunded pro rata.

This is surely an unusual opportunity. Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Smith at 229 West Forty-eighth Street, New York. The party will leave New York on June 28.

FREDERICK A. BLOSSOM,

*Librarian of the Explorers' Club.*

### A New Periodical

A NEW national educational periodical, *The Junior College Journal*, will begin publication in October, 1930. It will be published monthly by Stanford University Press and will be under the joint editorial control of the American Association of Junior Colleges and the School of Education of Stanford University. Dr. Walter C. Eells, of the Stanford University School of Education, will be editor-in-chief of the new periodical.

### Essay on Librarianship

*To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

For the edification of library school students and others of us who should fully realize the vocational implications of our profession, the following excerpt from a local high school student's theme on librarianship ought to prove interesting: "The circulation librarian who has the ability to bring people and books together and discuss them. This is a hard task, and showing the gathered peoples' traits and characters," and "The reference librarian is the one who we go to for information and is doing his part of the world's work. His knowledge is great, and can tell the 'how, where, when and who' of all books. The reference librarian is very rare. While he is broadening our minds, he is also broadening his own."

A. D. KEATOR,

*Librarian, Reading (Pa.) Public Library.*

### List of Summer Courses

INFORMATION about summer courses in library science to be offered in 1930 has been prepared by the Board of Education for Librarianship, American Library Association. Their list includes courses which offer professional training to librarians in schools in thirty-five States and two Canadian Provinces. The material is conveniently outlined, giving dates of the courses, brief descriptive notes on the work to be covered, and the name of the director. Courses accredited toward bachelor's or master's degrees are indicated. Copies of the list may be obtained from the board of Education for Librarianship, American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

### Bibliography Available

"SAND MOVEMENT, Beaches and Kindred Subjects" is the title of a bibliography recently compiled by the Engineer School Library of the Army War College, District of Columbia. Additional copies may be had free of charge upon application, or, if addresses are furnished, will be mailed to persons interested.

### Burglary or Theft Insurance

IN RESPONSE to inquiries sent out by the American Library Association, Fred S. James & Company, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, insurance agents, have offered to make libraries a proposition covering burglary or theft, when there is direct evidence of theft from library premises; if they will give the maximum value of the books at any one location; the approximate average value at each location, and the maximum amount of insurance required on each location. The company cannot cover mysterious disappearance or unexplained shortages in stock when inventory is taken.

## From The Library Schools

### Atlanta

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made that the control and administration of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, will be transferred from the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to Emory University, beginning with the coming academic year. Since 1925 the school has been affiliated with Emory University, but the control remained with the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. This change marks the complete integration of the school with the university.

This step in the school's history takes place at the end of twenty-five years of growth. The school, which is a charter member of the Association of American Library Schools, was established in 1905 as the Southern Library School, sponsored by the Carnegie Library of Atlanta and made possible by a gift from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The demand for training for librarianship and the trend of library standards, especially in the South, have now made necessary this further expansion of the school's equipment and service.

The location of the school will be moved from the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to the Library of Emory University, where quarters adequate to the increasing enrollment will be available. The new location will enable the school to accommodate fifty students, and the enrollment will be limited to that number. The new quarters in the University Library will afford separate rooms for study, for class work and seminars, and for faculty offices.

Beginning with the class of 1926, the school has admitted only qualified college graduates, in accordance with the standards for graduate work in the university and the requirements of the Board of Education for Librarianship for graduate library schools. Since 1928 the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Library Science has been conferred on the students who satisfactorily complete the course.

The twenty-five years of honorable history of the Atlanta Library School, under the direction of Miss Anne Wallace, Miss Julia Rankin, Miss Katherine Wooten, Mrs. Percival Sneed, and of Miss Tommie Dora Barker have assured the continuing school a recognized foundation. Two hundred and eighty-four students have been graduated from the school up to the present time, the classes numbering from five to eighteen members up to the class of 1929, when thirty-two students were graduated. Graduates are at present holding positions in twenty-two States and in one foreign country.

Emory University's high academic standards,

its cordial attitude toward progressive educational methods, and its belief in the library's place in education will enable the school to continue to hold its prominent place in the training of librarians.

Miss Clara E. Howard, at present Director of the Library School, New Jersey College for Women, and chairman of the American Library Association Education Committee, has been appointed Dean of the school and will assume her new duties in the fall. Miss Howard's contributions to the library profession, her authority in questions concerning the library and the schools, and her administrative ability assures continued progress and leadership in training for librarianship in the South; and the school congratulates itself upon Miss Howard's acceptance of the appointment. The expansion of the school has been made possible by a gift of \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rosenwald Fund, to be distributed over a period of five years. The faculty will be increased as commensurate with the increasing enrollment. The offices of the school will be moved to the University Library on Sept. 1, 1930, after which time the address will be Emory University, Georgia.

### McGill

MCGILL UNIVERSITY Library School, which was established three years ago according to Junior Undergraduate Library School standards, and has been accredited as such by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, has had the distinction of offering the first one-year Library Course in Canada. It has now raised its standards. A Bachelor's degree has become the minimum requirement for admission, and a Bachelor of Library of Science degree will be conferred upon those who successfully complete the course, which will be offered for the first time on its graduate basis during the coming session, 1930-31. McGill is the first Canadian university to offer a course of this type which meets the higher requirements now generally accepted by the profession on both sides of the Atlantic. The purpose behind this step is to meet the Canadian need for more highly trained librarians of general ability. The experience of the past three years shows that the entrance requirement of one year of college work, coupled with the one year Library Course, is insufficient preparation for the type of position which is frequently open in Canada. Until now advanced Canadian students wishing a degree have been obliged to secure it in the United States or Europe.

## School Library News

### An Open Letter to School Librarians

AN ACTIVE campaign with a three-fold purpose is being conducted by the School Libraries Section of the A. L. A. under the energetic leadership of Miss Lois Shortess, chairman of the Membership Committee. The objectives are to compile a directory of active school librarians in each State; to urge those who are not members of the A. L. A. to join, and to call the matter of section membership to the attention of as many as possible.

State representatives are working to bring up-to-date the directories compiled in 1926-27, and invitations to join the A. L. A. have been sent to the names listed there. A brief notice of the work of the section and an invitation to membership were sent from A. L. A. Headquarters to all school librarians listed in the third *School Library Yearbook*. Those who received two notices and those who had already paid section dues will see from this plan how duplication occurred in some instances. Due to unavoidable delays for which the chairman was not responsible, the notices were late in being sent out, so that it was impossible to complete the campaign by the date set. However, the names of all school librarians who are members of the A. L. A. will appear in the fourth *School Library Yearbook*, as in previous years.

Miss Shortess, Miss Harris, the secretary-treasurer, and I are very grateful to the State and district representatives who have given so generously of their time in this work. We wish it were possible for all of you to enjoy, as we have enjoyed, the many enthusiastic and cordial letters which have come in with the dues. As a result of the committee's efforts, we now have 1895 school librarians to list in the *Yearbook* and enough money to jingle in the treasury pocket.

Other committees have been active. The Book Committee prepared the list of "Thirty Books for Young People of High School Age" which appeared in the April *Booklist*. The constitution of the School Libraries Section has been revised and awaits your approval. The Exhibit Committee is assembling material from various parts of the country for a most interesting exhibit. The Hospitality Committee, with Miss Laura Grover Smith as local chairman, is planning a royal welcome to all school librarians.

This year we are trying the experiment of having a contract chairman. Mrs. Elizabeth Riddell White, Department of Libraries, Long Beach City Schools, 716 Locust Avenue, Long

Beach, Cal., is going to help you find the people you want to meet. Any of you school librarians who have baffling problems on which you want help are asked to write her concerning them. She will arrange, if possible, to have you meet some one who is especially well qualified to give help on your problem.

The Program Committee hopes you will like its plans and urges every school librarian to come and help to make the sessions of the School Libraries Section a success.

ANNIE S. CUTTER,

*Chairman, School Libraries Section.*

### Libraries in School Buildings

A FEW reprints of extracts from hearings before the Subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations regarding Branch Libraries in School Buildings have been made by the Public Library of the District of Columbia and will be sent to librarians upon application to the Librarian, George F. Bowerman. Mr. Bowerman states in a letter, received along with a copy of the reprint, that first and last the question of having branch libraries in school buildings has been stirred up many times. He was more or less committed to such a program in Washington but extended study of the question has brought the conclusion that it is not ordinarily desirable and is desirable only in rather exceptional circumstances. Next year some experimental branch libraries will be established in school buildings in order to give the matter such trial as has not yet been given it in Washington.

### Speaking of the Use of Book Jackets

THE FREE Public Library, Bridgeton, N. J., has made a splendid connection with the grade schools by sending out jackets of books which they believe the children will wish to read. They have two copies, at least, of each book from which jackets are sent for the teachers to place on the bulletin boards. When children from the schools where these book jackets are displayed ask for books that are not in they are reserved free of charge so that they will not be discouraged from asking for particular books.

### Mother's Day List

MOTHERS IN BOOKS is the title of a booklist which is being issued by the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, in connection with Mother's Day.



## In The Library World

### Queens Borough Public Library Book Bus

THE PIONEER, the Queens Borough Public Library Book Bus, was christened on April 11 by Mayor Walker. It is built on a Brockway bus chassis by the Huber Wagon Works of Long Island City and is really a complete small library on wheels, measuring 15 ft. behind the driver's seat and with an inside height and width of 7 ft. The body is Imperial maroon in color with gold lettered quotations and inscriptions and a gold band encircling the top, with superimposed pictures and legends indicating the nature of the contents: Romance, Poetry, Fairy Tales, Adventure, Science, Recreation, Civics, Music, Art, Biography, History, Information.

The inside is fitted with open shelves, rubber-tiled floor, chromium-plated fittings, eight dome lights in the ceiling, leather cushions of harmonizing tones which cover the side benches, where children may sit, and two comfortable seats in the rear for the librarians as they travel from stop to stop. Of special professional interest are the Dickman charging machine and the charging desk, which, though in miniature, conforms to the very latest library practice. Every available space in the interior is utilized by cleverly fitting cupboards for reserve stock. A heater attached to the engine will provide ample warmth, but most unique of all is the radio attachment, which will link the WNYC Broadcasting Station, at the Municipal Building, New York City, with Book Bus readers in all parts of Queens. By means of this radio a story hour broadcasted from WNYC will be heard by children on the street corners in remote parts of Queens Borough. Other interesting features are the specially designed magazine rack with its individual light, the

wall pockets holding fresh flowers, and the bulletin board placed above the magazine rack.

In accordance with the county library service movement throughout the United States, Queens Borough has been reaching out to extend to readers in remote regions the same privileges enjoyed by those who live near the Central Library. The Book Bus will be an immediate, effective, and economical fulfillment

of the literary needs of alert communities which are without library facilities. The bus will carry 2000 volumes weekly to twenty suburbs or more in remote parts; half an hour or forty-minute stops will be made to allow time for book selecting. Two trained librarians, one especially skilled in children's work, and a chauffeur attendant will form the crew.

A collection of

10,000 volumes will be reserved for the Book Bus in the Central Library, which will enable the quota of 2000 books to be constantly maintained on The Pioneer. Miss Pauline Lang will be the librarian in charge of The Pioneer, and Mrs. J. C. Diffenderfer will broadcast stories over WNYC to listeners near the Book Bus on the streets. The approximate cost of The Pioneer was \$6,000, of which \$2,300 was spent for the chassis.



*Queens Borough's new \$6,000 Book Bus*

### Children's Exhibit to Loan

AN EXHIBIT showing library work with children and consisting of three posters, 22 x 28, illustrating Children's Book Week, library service to children through schools and other organizations, service to youth individually and in groups, and six scrapbooks, has been prepared at A. L. A. Headquarters from material contributed by the children's departments of twenty-six public libraries. It is now available for loan to libraries and library schools, or for exhibit at meetings of library organizations.

## New Buildings

A BOND issue for \$65,000 has been successfully carried in Pine Bluff, Ark., for a new city library, according to Christine Sanders, librarian of the Arkansas Free Library Service Bureau. The building will be started immediately.

THE WEST TOLEDO Branch of the Toledo Public Library was formally opened on March 28-30. The building is of English style, with walls of hammer-dressed limestone and Old Tavern brick. Large bay windows with leaded panes of glass let in light generously, and the gables and garage wing break the mass of the building into interesting units. As it now stands, including landscaping yet to be done, with all furniture and fixtures (books only excepted), the building has cost approximately \$122,000.

THE NEW "Temple of Law," the \$1,200,000 headquarters of the New York County Lawyers' Association at 12-16 Vesey Street, near St. Paul's Church, New York City, will be opened on May 27. The third floor will be given over to the library and reading room. The latter also fronts on the open space of St. Paul's Churchyard and is paneled in dark wood. Huge fireplaces occupy the end walls, and around the sides are etchings of historic interest. The library has shelves for 25,000 books, and double that number will be kept in the basement for use as called for. The plan for the building first developed in 1923, when William Nelson Cromwell, president and founder of the association, made an initial foundation gift of \$125,000. He has since contributed nearly \$500,000 to the cost.

THE CITY of Hartford, Conn., has recently raised by popular subscription a sum sufficient to purchase and restore the old home of Mark Twain. Three of the finest rooms, including his old library, were opened April 30, 1930, as a branch of the Hartford Public Library.

THE NEW WING of the Morristown Library, Morristown, N. J., was opened on April 28. The architecture of the interior is Jacobean in style with carved oak doors and panels. Shelving and furniture have been made to harmonize with the architecture; two illuminated display cases and two large bulletin boards provide for exhibitions of various kinds. The wing provides for an Order Department, Catalog Room, Staff Room, office for children's librarian, room for school duplicate collection, and book stacks for 50,000 volumes.

## Jewish Books for Congress Library

JULIUS ROSENWALD of Chicago has offered to give \$50,000 for the establishment of a fund to be devoted to Hebraica and Judaica in the Jewish Division of the Library of Congress, on condition that a similar amount be raised. The \$100,000 fund would be turned over to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for the use of the Semitic Division of the library. The fund is required because it is said that the collection presented by the late Jacob H. Schiff to the Library of Congress was not being sufficiently augmented by annual accessions owing to limited governmental appropriations, while the demands for Semitic material were constantly increasing from Congress, government departments, embassies, the press and other agencies. Dr. Putnam suggested that the \$100,000 fund be used in two ways during a period of ten years: \$50,000 to be applied to direct purchases and \$50,000 to constitute an endowment, the income from which should be applicable to expert service, as is being done with other divisions of the library.

## National Library of Scotland

THE REPORT of the National Library of Scotland for the year 1929 shows a total attendance of 7074 readers for the year. The number of readers who made use of the library was approximately the same as in 1928, which is satisfactory evidence that the increased use of the library by the public, referred to in previous annual reports, was not transitory. The National Library is the successor to the Advocates Library, and while it is still in its infancy it has an extraordinarily interesting and valuable nucleus. A new building, about to be erected near the present site, has been made possible by the generosity of Sir Alexander Grant, a close personal friend of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

## Bibliography

(Continued from "Through the Looking Glass," on page 465)

Best, Herbert

*Garram the Hunter*; ill. by Erick Berry. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.

Chapin, Henry.

*Adventures of Johnny Appleseed*; ill. by James Daugherty. Coward-McCann. \$2.50.

Coatsworth, Elizabeth.

*The Boy with the Parrot*; ill. by Wilfrid S. Bronson. Macmillan. \$1.75.

Jones, Wilfred.

*How the Derrick Works*; ill. by author. Macmillan. \$2.

Vaughan, Agnes Carr.

*Lucian Goes A-Voyaging*; ill. by Harrie Wood. Knopf. \$2.

## Book Selection on Foreign Countries

*What Other Nations Regard as the Best Books in English About Their Countries. A Continuation of The World Peace Foundation Lists*

### Austria

#### Adults

- Baedeker, Karl. *Austria*. Scribner, 1929. \$5.50.  
 Gedy, G. E. R. *Wayfarer in Austria*. Houghton, 1929. \$3.  
 Mahan, J. A. *Vienna, Yesterday and Today*. Brentano's, 1929. \$2.50.

#### Children (12-16 years)

- Williamson, A. M. *Lure of Vienna*. Doubleday, 1926. \$2.

Courtesy of the Austrian Legation.

### Bulgaria

- Panaretoff, Stephen. *Near Eastern Affairs and Conditions*. Macmillan, 1922. \$2.25.

Courtesy of the Royal Bulgarian Legation.

### Canada

#### Adults

- Kennedy, W. P. M. *Constitution of Canada*. Oxford, 1922. \$9.  
 Martin, C. B. *Empire and Commonwealth*. Oxford, 1929. \$5.

#### Children

- Grant, W. L. *High School History of Canada*. Renouf Pub. Co. 80c.  
 Wallace, W. S. *First Book of Canadian History*. Macmillan, 1928. 50c.

### Czechoslovakia

#### Adults

- Gruber, Josef. *Czechoslovakia*. Macmillan, 1924. \$2.  
 ——. *Constitution of the Czechoslovak Republic*. International Conciliation, No. 179, Oct., 1922/5c.  
 Masaryk, T. G. *Making of a State*. Stokes, 1927. \$6.

#### Children

- Szalatnay, R. D. tr. *Cock and the Hen*. 542 E. 79th St., New York City, 1925. \$2.50.

Courtesy of the Czechoslovak Legation.

### Irish Free State

#### Adults

- Green, A. S. A. *History of the Irish State to 1014*. Macmillan, 1925. \$4.50.  
 Gwynn, Denis. *Irish Free State, 1922-1927*. Macmillan, 1928. \$4.50.  
 Hyde, Douglas. *Literary History of Ireland from the Earliest Times to the Present Day*. Scribner, 1899. \$5.50.  
 MacNeill, John. *Phases of Irish History*. Herder, n. d. \$4.50.

#### Children (12-16 years)

- Stephens, James. *Crock of Gold*. Macmillan, 1926. \$2.50.

Courtesy of the Irish Free State Legation.

### Roumania

- Bercovici, Konrad. *Costa's Daughter*. Wash. Bk. Co., 1923. \$2.  
 ——. *Ghitza*. Boni & Liveright, 1921. \$2.  
 ——. *Iliana*. Boni & Liveright, 1924. \$2.  
 ——. *Murdo*. Boni & Liveright, 1923. \$2.  
 ——. *Nights Abroad*. Century, 1928. \$4.  
 ——. *Peasants*. Doubleday, Doran, 1928. \$2.  
 ——. *Singing Winds*. Doubleday, Doran, 1926. \$2.  
 Beza, Marcu. *Paganism in Roumanian Folklore*. Dutton, 1928. \$2.50.  
 Bibesco, M. L. *Isvor*. Stokes, 1924. \$3.  
 Clark, C. U. *Greater Roumania*. Dodd, 1922. \$4.  
 Hoppé, E. O. *In Gipsy Camp and Royal Palace*. Scribner, 1924. \$5.  
 Iorga, N. *History of Roumania*. Dodd, 1926. \$4.

Courtesy of the Roumanian Legation.

### Siam

- Kornerup, Ebbe. *Friendly Siam*. Putnam, 1929. \$5.

Courtesy of the Siamese Legation.

## Copies of Paper Available

SO MANY requests have been made for copies of the paper, "The Foreign Dealer," which Mr. Russell of the University of Minnesota read at the midwinter meeting of the University and Reference Section, that a mimeographed copy has been prepared for distribution. This will be sent to anyone applying to H. G. Russell, Order Department, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

## Current Library Literature

*Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' "Bibliography of Library Economy," to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.*

### BOOK-BUYING—RECORDS AND PROCESSES

Baber, C. P. *Manual of Order Department Routine for the College and University Library*. New York: G. E. Stechert, 1929. bds. 71 mm. p. facsimis. \$1.50.

"Its aim is to show minutely, by description and illustration, how the organized processes of a specifically created order department routine designed to apply exclusively to the college and university library are actually carried out in clerical technique. The routine . . . is the outgrowth of methods the author learned and made use of while he was on the staff of the order department of the University of Illinois Library, together with principles he worked out in organizing and operating the order department of the University of Oklahoma." Preface.

Russell, Harold. *The Foreign Dealer: A Study of the Booktrade*. 15 mm. p. Free on request.

By the head of the Order Department, University of Minnesota Library. Practical advice and information, with names and addresses of 100 dealers, on the purchasing of books from Australia and New Zealand, Latin America, Asia, Baltic States, Eastern Europe, Russia, Scandinavia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Austria and Hungary.

### CHILDREN'S READING

Wilton, G. V. What children read. *Lib. World*. 32:227-229. 1930.

Result of a ballot taken at the Croydon (England) Thornton Heath Junior Library. "The thing that impressed me most when going through the voting papers for the first time was the fact that boys have a much more catholic taste in literature than girls. The average girl begins by reading fairy stories, goes straight from these to school stories, and unfortunately seems to stop there."

COLLEGE LIBRARIES. See NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARIES; SALARIES; UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FINANCE.

### COUNTY LIBRARIES

Hartwick, M. H. To be alone and not to feel alone. *Jour. of Adult Education*. 2:128-134. 1930.

Letters written from a remote section of the Montana mountains to Elizabeth B. Powell, librarian of the Missoula (Mont.) County Free Library, describing the book life of an isolated family over a period of more than ten years.

Kumlien, W. F. Equalizing library opportunities in town and country. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 11:67-69. 1930.

The county library is recommended as the best medium to accomplish this equalization.

FINANCE. See UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FINANCE.

### HALIFAX (ENGLAND) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Dealing with outlying districts. III.—Halifax. *Ln. and Book World*. 19:244. 1930.

Opened in 1882, the library now has three branches, twelve sub-branches, 46 libraries in the schools, and an annual circulation of over 600,000.

### HAMPTON INSTITUTE. COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Kimball, F. B. The library at Hampton Institute. illus. Hampton, Va. *Southern Workman*. 59:161-166. 1930.

The two-story addition to the original building, completed in 1904, was opened in December, 1929. The Library School, which has had quarters in Virginia Hall, occupies the east side of the second floor. In the past year 36,910 books were loaned for outside use.

HAWAII. See RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD HAWAII.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARIES. See WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Savage, E. A. A programme for the Library Association. *Lib. Assn. Record*, n. s. 8:1-13. 1930.

By the honorary secretary of the (British) Library Association. Recommends more local conferences, more attention to the small library, more endowment funds, more members, more frequent publication of the *Subject Index to Periodicals*, the issue of a monthly *Record*, a Headquarters building, the conduct of special investigations, and the strengthening of library schools.

### MEDICAL LIBRARIES

Walter, F. K. The practitioner and the medical society library. Minneapolis, Minn. *Bull. of the Hennepin County Medical Society*. 1:47-49. 1930.

A small but empirically selected medical society library is often of greater direct value in practice than the larger medical school or great metropolitan society library which is used also for purposes of research. The medical periodicals which the medical society library takes and keeps should be chiefly those which stress the applications of medical theory or biological research.

### MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

McKenny, Charles. The contribution of the library to the Michigan State Normal College. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* Special number, March, 1930.

The new library building, erected at a cost of \$250,000, was formally opened Jan. 7. It has a book capacity of 150,000 volumes, the present collection numbering about 70,000 volumes. The staff comprises Miss Genevieve M. Walton, librarian since 1892, eleven regular assistants and 58 student assistants. Fourteen pages of this special number are devoted to appreciations of Miss Walton's personality and service to the college and state.

NEGRO LIBRARIES. See HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARIES. See MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

ORDER DEPARTMENT. See BOOK-BUYING—RECORDS AND PROCESSES.

### PENSIONS, LIBRARIANS'

Brigham, H. F., comp. Pensions for librarians in the United States and Canada. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:106-109. 1930.

Continued from March, 1930, *Bulletin*.

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Bostwick, A. E. Taking stock in the library business. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:359-363. 1930.

The service of the American public library, offered for the past half-century, is peculiar to it. The great body of foreign librarians are those connected with scholarly libraries. The chief characteristic of the American public library is its absence of hampering restriction and its consequently wide diffusion of service. There is a remarkable lack of allusion to the public library movement in contemporary literature, although the average American expects to find a well-conducted public library in any town he visits, just as he expects to find a school or a church. The average citizen is under the misapprehension that the library is heavily endowed by Carnegie benefactions. The belief that Mr. Carnegie insisted on exercising some kind of control over the libraries, especially in the selection of books, led to a refusal of his offers at a popular election in Albany, N. Y., Richmond, Va., and elsewhere.



## MINNESOTA

Statistics of public libraries, 1929. Minn. Dept. of Ed. *Lib. Notes and News*. 9:174-175. 1930.

## WISCONSIN

The American Legion community survey. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 26:71-79. 1930.

Questionnaire worked out by a library committee of which Clarence B. Lester, secretary of the Free Library Commission, is chairman. "This survey is in no sense a competitive scoring contest between libraries. The competitive element in the survey is within the Legion, for completeness and thoroughness of the survey work and not for a comparative standing of communities. . . . We are informed that already more than half the number of posts which might be expected to be able to undertake the work are definitely enrolled, representing all sections of the State."

## RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

## HAWAII

Lawrence, M. S. Library fits and misfits in rural schools of Hawaii. illus. *School Life*. 15:152-154. 1930.

Each county has a school librarian who visits the schools and gives them as much personal service as possible. The stations department of the Library of Hawaii handles the county work for the city and county of Honolulu, serving all rural schools and also sending collections to city schools in Honolulu.

## SALARIES

A. L. A. Committee on Salaries, Insurance and Annuities, comp. Salary statistics: small college libraries. *A. L. A. Bull.* 24:109-111. 1930.

Thirty of the 53 replies report the librarian as having full professional rank while the 53 libraries maintain a salary average for the librarian of \$2,028, a lower average than shown in the 40 replies of last year.

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Hunt, Nell. *Library Books for the Elementary Schools*. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma State Dept. of Ed., 1930. pap. 40p. (Bull. no. 31-A).

Divided into three groups, primary, intermediate and advanced.

Pine, E. H. The organization and administration of libraries in practice schools. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:356-359. 1930.

Checks the conditions in 16 practice school libraries against the A. L. A. standards for the planning of a school library.

The January-March, 1930, issue of the *Library Occurrent*, issued by the Library Division of the Indiana Library and Historical Dept., has short signed articles on school libraries, and reports from county libraries which furnish service to schools, as well as from individual school libraries. (9:172-204. 1930).

## SEATTLE (WASH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

*A Ten-Year Program for the Seattle Public Library*. Seattle, Wash.: The Library, 1930. bds. 88p. illus.

Summarized in *LIB. JOUR.* 55:422-423. The program contemplates an enlarged central building, more branches, increased income, a pension system, a municipal reference branch, more service to school libraries and increased endowment funds.

## SURVEYS, LIBRARY. See PUBLIC LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD WISCONSIN; SEATTLE (WASH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FINANCE

Flack, G. E. University library finance. graphs. tables. *Lib. Assn. Record*. n. s. 8:14-28. 1930.

By the sub-librarian of the University of Birmingham. He regards an annual expenditure of 3.5 per cent of the total University expenditure as the absolute minimum necessary for the maintenance of an efficient university library. As one way of subdividing the 55.5 per cent of library expenditure allocated for books he suggests the expenditure of 30 per cent for Arts (covering law, music, commerce, theology and education in addition to the usual subjects); 30 per cent for Science (including technology) and 28 per cent for medicine.

## VACATION-READING

Davendorf, G. N. Special collections for summer camps. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:354-355. 1930.

The Schenectady (N. Y.) Public Library has sent books to the following summer camps: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Red Cross, Children's Home and the General Electric Women's Camp at Lake George.

Lambright, B. V. Tours through books. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:347-348. 1930.

Describes a round-the-world reading course undertaken by the children of the Little Rock (Ark.) public schools.

Leslie, Eva. Traveling by way of books. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:350-352. 1930.

At the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, the reading of lists of books printed on library passports led to the organization of an International Relations Club which still meets at regular intervals in the children's room of a branch library.

Oliphant, A. F. A world cruise. map. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:349. 1930.

At the Rice Branch, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, lists of travel books were printed on passports of various colors for three school grades of children.

Pillsbury, A. M. The Millicent Library book tour. illus. *LIB. JOUR.* 55:343-347. 1930.

The Millicent Library at Fairhaven, Mass., conducted an elaborate reading contest during the summer of 1929. Travel books read were punched on the child's ticket, and colored pins placed on a chart after his name when a review of the book had been written.

WALTON, GENEVIEVE M. See MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARY.

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

Witte, E. E. A law making laboratory. illus. por. Denver, Colo. *State Government*. 3:3-10. 1930.

The Library, in continuous existence since 1901, is a division of the Free Library Commission. It has a collection of 75,000 cataloged pieces of material, a staff of eleven, and a two-year appropriation of \$44,250. In the 1929 session every member of each house made use of its bill-drafting service.

## Ohio Valley Regional Group of Catalogers

THE OHIO Valley Regional Group of Catalogers held a luncheon meeting at the Propylæum, Indianapolis, April 12, 1930, at which fifty-seven librarians attended. Following the luncheon, Miss Helen Guhman of Cincinnati talked on "Catalog Helps and Tools," in which she mentioned bibliographic aids to use with cataloging modern publications from the United States and foreign countries. Miss Ruth Wallace, Indianapolis Public Library, talked on "Cataloging Costs and Ways They May Be Reduced," suggesting that as much work as possible be given to typists and pages, and mentioning the L. C. Smith channel platen and the electric eraser. Miss Jane Errett of Dayton Public Library told her "Recollections of the Washington Conference." The group then divided into two parts, Miss Ruth Line, Indianapolis Public Library, leading the discussion with the catalogers from large public libraries, and Miss Edna Wells, Indiana University Library, the group from college and university libraries. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Mrs. Verna Pate, Indianapolis Public Library; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Jane Errett, Dayton Public Library.

## Library Organizations

### Proposed Librarians' Country Club at Lake Placid

THE JOINT meetings of the American Library Institute, New Jersey Library Association, and the Pennsylvania Library Club at Atlantic City, May 4, were attended by nineteen members of the Institute. President Koopman opened the Institute meeting with a description and translation of a poem addressed by Milton to John Rouse, Librarian of the Bodleian Library (the original is the last of Milton's *Sylvarum Liber*).

Dr. Hill's "The Librarian's Retirement Problem" (a continuation of his paper at the Stockbridge meeting) quoted extracts from correspondence which he had received on the subject. He gave the full text of a description by Dr. Dewey of the advantages which the Lake Placid Club hopes to make available for librarians and teachers—a Librarians' and Teachers' Country Club, renovated farmhouses to be let at maintenance cost, and with opportunities for gardening and free access to the general privileges and facilities of the Lake Placid Club. The prospects as suggested in Dr. Dewey's letter were so alluring that it was resolved to appoint a committee, with Mr. Brigham as chairman, to devote special study to the plan. (The committee as later constituted consists of Messrs. Brigham, Hill and Wheeler.)

Dr. Wallace's discussion of "University Publications and Library Exchanges" summed up the comparative gain and cost to the university (and the library), both financial and intellectual. His inclination to favor the issue and exchange of university publications was based, not on the doubtful gain to the library from exchanges, but on the benefits to the scholarly activity and prestige of the university from research publications.

Mr. Brigham's paper, "Librarianship as a Stepping Stone," presented a number of interesting instances of the attraction of librarians into larger administrative positions. Several of the earlier examples were college librarians who became college presidents, but the movement at the present time is chiefly among business and special librarians who are promoted to higher positions in their respective companies.

Mr. Keogh, at the president's request, described some of the activity of early college librarians as depicted on panels in the Stirling Library.

Dr. Van Hoesen's "Defense of Book-Begging" attempted to show, by history and sta-

tistics, that libraries in general, and university libraries in particular, owed their foundation, present maintenance and future growth very largely to private beneficence. "Some one has to give us our books," and the community of objective, between libraries and bookmen, in the increase of the use of books, makes the publisher "fair game" for the library—that is, in case of a very specific need and insufficient funds. Mr. Melcher, who was to have discussed "Book-Begging" from the publisher's point of view, was unable to attend the meeting.

Mr. Belden's place on the program was taken by Mr. Johnston, who read some "Resolutions on Inter-Library Cooperation" which had been submitted to the Association of Transportation Libraries. The plan advocates "five general and all embracing collections"; further, in addition, a definition of fields of interest of collection by sectional or specialized libraries, the revision of the *Catalogue of Books on Railway Economics* (1912), liberal inter-library loan policies, piece-for-piece exchange of duplicates through the Bureau of Railway Economics as clearing-house, etc.

Dr. Adams's paper (read by the secretary in the author's absence) gave examples of the loss and mutilation of books which have remained indispensable but have become irreplaceable. Dr. Adams advocated, however, not the ejection of the reader but a scrutiny of his need of such books and his fitness to be trusted with them. In the following discussion Dr. Koopman described the practice at Brown University of keeping early books in a special chronological series and of safeguarding the completeness of fine "sets" of standard authors. Mr. Fitzgerald mentioned the desirability of keeping periodical sets complete and of preserving duplicate volumes for replacement stock.

### Library Section of N.C.E.A. Meets

THE FIRST Eastern Regional Conference of the Library Section of the National Catholic Educational Association met at the Fordham University Library on April 22. Among the speakers were Francis E. Fitzgerald, Librarian of St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa., who discussed *The Catholic Periodical Index*; Rev. Walter J. Coleman, Librarian, Maryknoll Seminary, who gave a paper on "Seminary Libraries"; Emma V. Baldwin, Baker & Taylor, New York City, who talked on "Buying Books for Libraries"; and Ernest J. Reece, School of Library Science, Columbia University, whose address was "Education for Librarianship."

## Among Librarians

### School Supervisor and Librarian Emeritus Die

MARION LOVIS, Supervisor of the Detroit public school library system, died April 21 of heart disease. She was a graduate of Simmons College and went to Detroit in 1922 as a librarian in the Hutchins Intermediate School, where she remained until 1924, when she was transferred to the Supervisor Department of the Detroit Board of Education as Supervisor of School Libraries. She has taught two summer sessions at Columbia and one at Drexel Library School. She was interested not only in the Detroit school libraries and their progress but in the advancement of school libraries throughout the United States.

CHARLES S. GREEN, Librarian of the Oakland Free Library, California, from 1899 through 1926, and Librarian Emeritus since then, died on May 7. A complete biography of Mr. Green will be found in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* of May 1, 1930.

### Public Libraries

WILLIAM H. KETLER has completed his twenty-fifth year of service as Librarian of the Camden, N. J., Free Public Library. A testimonial dinner was given for him on April 22.

HAZEL F. KING, Drexel '27, has received the appointment of library assistant in the Passaic Public Library, Pennsylvania.

WALTHER KOENIG recently retired as Assistant Chief of the Catalog Division at the Library of Congress after thirty years of service.

ANNA McLAUGHLIN has recently accepted the position of librarian in the Proctor Free Library, Vermont.

MISS DES MARAIS, formerly librarian in the Rutland Free Library, Vermont, has now been appointed librarian in the West Rutland Public Library, Vermont.

### College and University Libraries

MARY LOUISE DINWIDDIE, Assistant Librarian at the University of Virginia, has received from Governor Pollard appointment as a delegate to represent the Commonwealth of Virginia at the Los Angeles Conference in June.

DELLA FORREST, Michigan '28, formerly cataloger in the Oberlin College Library, is now supervisor in the Catalog Department of the University of Michigan Library.

LORENA GARLOCH, Michigan '28, has resigned her position as cataloger at Oberlin College Library to become head of the Order Department in the University of Pittsburgh.

KATHARINE HARRIS, Michigan '27, has resigned as reference librarian of the Michigan State College to accept the position of assistant librarian in the Pontiac Public Library, Michigan.

ANNE JENSEN, assistant librarian, Eureka College Library, Illinois, has been appointed assistant librarian of the American University Library, Washington, D. C.

### Miscellaneous

CLARA E. HOWARD, Director of the Library School, New Jersey College for Women, has been appointed Dean of the Atlanta Library School and will assume her new duties in the fall.

JOHN F. LYONS, Librarian of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago, has recently been given the rank of full professor with the title of Professor of Bibliography.

LOIS TULLIS, St. Louis '26, has become assistant librarian in the Principia School Library, St. Louis, Mo.

MR. VAGO, architect of the League of Nations Library, from Hungary, is visiting libraries in the United States.

RUTH WALL, formerly in the library of the Wisconsin Telephone Company of Milwaukee, is now in the library of Business Week, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

### Sixty Educational Books of 1929

A LIST of "Sixty Educational Books of 1929," prepared by Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, with the assistance of Grace A. Kramer of the Bureau of Research of the Baltimore public schools, and associate editor of *The Baltimore Bulletin of Education*, is given in the April issue of *The Journal of the National Education Association*.

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## Brooklyn Public Library Election

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY problem was resolved April 29 at a special session of the Library Board by a close victory, 11 to 9, in favor of a trained librarian as against a local candidate, resulting in the election of State Librarian Ferguson of California to succeed Dr. Hill on October 1. The Library Board consists of twenty-two trustees with the addition ex-officio of the Mayor, Comptroller and Borough President, rarely present or represented at board meetings. The special session brought together 22 out of the 25, the largest meeting on record. It was attended by the new Borough President Mr. Hesterberg, Deputy Comptroller Philbin and the new member, Edward W. McMahon, appointed by the Mayor to succeed as trustee the late David A. Boody and sworn in that morning in time for the meeting. The local candidate, not originally suggested by "the organization" but adopted and vigorously pressed by its leader, was ex-Sheriff and Park Commissioner John Harmon, now connected with the *Brooklyn Times*, thoroughly well spoken of by the many members of the board who knew him as of executive ability and agreeable personality. The issue was thus clearly made between trained librarianship and local political relationship and the victory was an important advantage for and prevented a serious blow at the library profession. The chair was occupied by Hon. Edwin L. Garvin, a graduate of New York University, for eight years a Federal Judge by appointment of President Wilson, elected previous to the vote on the librarianship to succeed as President the late President Boody. He held an even and just balance in the chair and at the close of the meeting declared himself, though in close relation with the leader of "the organization," in favor of a trained librarian and felt himself justified in saying that the librarian-elect would have the friendly support of the municipal authorities and not least that of the new Borough President, in whose hands is the completion of the central library building. His address appealed for and produced harmony throughout the membership of the board and opened the way for a successful epoch of progress in the library's development in succession to Dr. Hill's successful administration of nearly thirty years.

President Garvin attended the staff meeting on Thursday morning and met with a cordial reception. He gave assurance that he would do his utmost to promote the welfare of the library and particularly the provision of the Central Library building. It is especially hoped

that he will impress the municipal authorities. He needs especially to impress the borough authorities with the necessity, while the rest of the great structure is under way, of completing the west wing in which an investment of nearly a million dollars has remained unused and therefore wasted for years to house the great reference library developed from that of the old Brooklyn Library and begin the wider extension of library features which its central library makes possible.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, chosen to succeed Frank P. Hill as Chief Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been State Librarian of California since 1917, Assistant Librarian of the California State Library for ten years prior and was Librarian of the Oklahoma State University for five years. He was born in Hubbardstown, W. Va., and graduated in 1901 from the University of Oklahoma, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1906, and a certificate from the New York Library School at Albany in 1902. In 1912 he was admitted to the California bar and during the World War was the California representative of Library War Service. In 1923, while President of the League of Library Commissions, he made a survey of Louisiana and it was chosen as the three-year test state for the development of library work under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. In 1928 he was chosen by the Carnegie Corporation to spend a year studying library conditions in South Africa, along with S. A. Pitt of Glasgow, the results of which survey were published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for Sept. 1, 1929. The county library plan in California was established in 1911 with the passing of the county library legislation, but it has been developed by Mr. Ferguson, through State Library cooperation and employment of organizers to further county library organization, until now fifty-eight counties have library service. Mr. Ferguson has held the offices of President of the California Library Association, President of the National Association of State Libraries, Chairman of the State Board of Library Examiners, President of the League of Library Commissions, and member of the A. L. A. Executive Board. He is one of the country's eminent and distinguished librarians and the library profession expect from him a most successful administration.



## Opportunities

*This column is open to librarians*

Wanted—Trained and experienced children's librarian for normal school on Pacific Coast. E-22.

Wanted—College and library school graduate with good knowledge of books by Middle West library for reference work and desk supervision. E-19.

Wanted—Senior cataloger for eastern university law school library July 1. College graduate, library school or equivalent training. State full details of education, including languages, positions held, salary required. E-14.

Wanted—Assistant with college and library school training. Must be good cataloger and work well with others. Age under 35. Apply direct to Dorothy Manks, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston.

Young woman, college and library school graduate, with six years' experience in college libraries, liberal arts and teachers' college, desires position for the summer. Available June 1. X-22.

Summer position wanted by a college graduate with two years' teaching experience, two years' library training in high school and two years as assistant librarian in a college library. E-21.

Woman with university degree, one year of library school and some experience would like librarianship or organizing work in the Southeast. E-13.

Library school graduate with several years' experience in college library work desires position in East beginning Sept. 1. Prefers cataloging, organizing or reference work. E-15.

College and library school graduate, with two years' experience as college librarian and several years' experience teaching in high schools, desires position as librarian of a college or large high school library in the East. E-16.

College and library school graduate with five years' experience in college library desires change. Available after Sept. 1. E-17.

College librarian with wide experience in college and public libraries desires position with professional and financial future in or near eastern city. College and library school graduate. E-18.

Technical librarian, college man with excellent experience, desires position as librarian of a mechanical and agricultural college or as head of industrial department of a large city library. E-20.

High school librarian with three years' special library experience available after June 22. E-23.

Young woman, college graduate and summer library course, with four years' experience, desires position as library assistant. E-25.

Junior high school librarian desires position for July and August. College graduate with library school training and teaching experience. E-11.

## Free

COPIES of "Branch Libraries in School Buildings," a report prepared by George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Major L. E. Atkins, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, and F. W. Ballou, superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia, in connection with the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill for 1931, may be obtained from Dr. Bowerman upon request.

## The Calendar

May 23-24—Idaho Library Association, annual meeting at Boise, Idaho.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 13-18—Rhode Island Library Association, annual meeting held in conjunction with Massachusetts meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 14—Utah Library Association, annual meeting at American Fork, Utah.

June 18-21—Special Libraries Association, annual convention at Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23 or 24—California School Library Association will meet at Los Angeles, Cal.

June 23-26—Library Section of National Catholic Educational Association meets at New Orleans, La.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 8-11—Regional meeting of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, and possibly Nebraska, to be held in St. Paul.

Oct. 13-18—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Albany, N. Y., in connection with Convocation of the University of the State of New York.

Oct. 14-17—Regional Library Conference, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota will be held in St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 15-18—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at Moline, Ill.

Oct. 15-17—Ohio and Indiana Library Associations, annual meeting (joint session) at Dayton, Ohio.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

Oct. 21-24—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Williamsport, Pa.

Oct. 29-Nov. 1—Southwestern Library Association meeting at Dallas, Tex.

Nov. 6-7—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

Nov. 10—Arizona State Library Association, annual meeting at Phoenix, Ariz.

Nov. 21—Illinois High School Library Association meets as Section of High School conference at Urbana, Ill.

Nov. 24-29—Southeastern Library Association, annual meeting at Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

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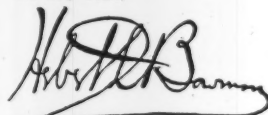
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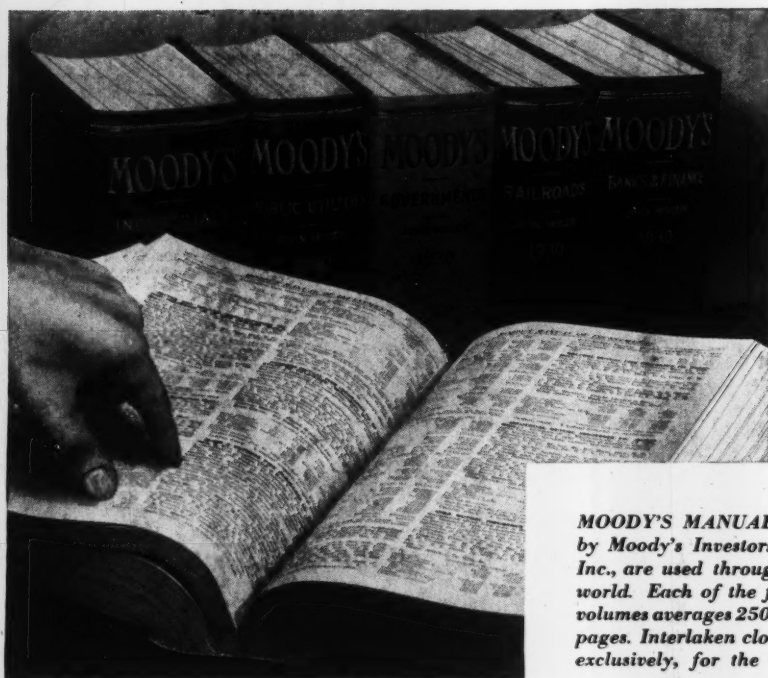
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